THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,797—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912.				
16th Nov.	ARABIA	8003		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	8603	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500		
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	8603	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8070		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6949	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6949	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8003		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	8076	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6 00	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th ,,	PERSIA	8070		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6 00	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	ARCADIA	7000		
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10 00		
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge
BERTHS	Carefully Selected
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares Sailings, &c., gratis
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Dastalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Dastalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Port Said ... ... ,,	445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ... ... ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ... ... ,,	597	891
Bombay to Liverpool ... ... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York ... ... ,,	820	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez ... ... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date, Time,	Route via
Lhasa 2184	Mon. 11th Nov. 11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Dumra 1695	Thurs. 14th Nov. 9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga 2185	Friday 15th Nov. ‡	6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcottah," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.,

Steamer on or about 12th November.

A

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
11th November, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
"Armand Behic "	5385	Moures	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ...Rs.	891	743	405
To London (single) ...Rs.	660	528	270
Do. (return) ...Rs.	990	792	445

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912
Sardegna	6,000	A. Musio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from, Rs.	450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from ..... Rs.	675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 47

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912
Capri	6,000	A. de Aurezaga	10th Dec. 1912
Ischia (a)	6,000	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

COLLARS.

LAUNDERED, GLAZED AND TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY,

AT ONE ANNA EACH.

Leaving room for the tie to slip round and giving the wearer a

"WELL-DRESSED APPEARANCE."

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

		Per 100 Rs. A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1, 4½", Boxed	100	4 0
Oriental Cheroots 5" ,,	100	3 8
Supers, No. 1, 4½" ,,	50	4 14
La Flor de Coromandel—		
IMPERIALS, 5½" ,,	50	8 8
CABINETS, 4½" ,,	50	7 6
OPERAS, 3" ,,	100	5 12
Fiancees, 4½" ,,	50	9 6
Empires, 4½" ,,	50	10 8
Gymkhanas, 5½" ,,	50	13 12
Vishnus (Longs), 5" ,,	100	3 14
Vishnus (Shorts), 3½" ,,	100	2 12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawa Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.
Loans granted on approved Securities.
Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.
AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE :
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London)
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.....	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	,, ,,	558,288,69

LONDON OFFICE : 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells Drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit ; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Not only from motives of patriotism, but all who appreciate sterling merit and who without holding any prejudices believe in

"AN ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"

and knowing where good value is obtainable will only plump for the home-made article, will be interested to learn that the English Piano manufacturers are about to make a great effort to re-establish their just claim for recognition ; a claim they have apparently allowed to go under from sheer indifference or neglect, having given, supreme ascendancy almost, to the Foreign made pianos which have had such a firm hold on public opinion. The London *Daily Express* recently gave publicity to a statement made by Mr. Oscar Cupper who in dealing with the subject of motor-cars, referred to pianos, in which he stated : "That Great Britain does not and probably cannot, make as good an instrument as Germany can." Naturally the discussion which this provoked as to the relative merits of British and German pianos, also provoked an Awakening of the Champions of the English product. The result of all that has since appeard in public print has been summed up in a striking leader which appeared in the *Daily Express* which said ; "The German piano has for the moment a great reputation of high commercial advantage founded on qualities of tone and touch which we should be the last to deny or be little. But the British instrument has also those qualities, with a wearing capacity not to be found in many of its rivals. What is needed is a practical demonstration of the capacities of the English manufacturer." And it is asked, therefore, that the

ENGLISH BROADWOOD

may be given fair play. To our mind THE BROADWOOD PIANO is a revelation of Modern Progress and is a conclusive and final proof of BRITISH SUPERIORITY, it is what the piano itself demonstrates in use namely :—FINISHED WORKMENSHIP, ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE, RICH MUSICAL QUALITIES, EXCEPTIONAL DURABILITY.

THE LATEST COLONIAL MODEL

reveals qualities which places it as the equal, is not the superior of any piano in the world in its class.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL."

ARRIVED on 8th November, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 8th November, 1912.

S. S. "CITY OF GLASGOW."

ARRIVED on 8th November, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY, KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 8th November, 1912.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay for paid appointments as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signaling establishment of the Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20. Applications accompanied by certificates of birth and good conduct should be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay Circle, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding date and subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Telegraph Department. Probationers (Males and Females) will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

M. A. THOMPSON, for Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay Circle.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for a period of one year from 1st February 1913, will be received by Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay, on behalf of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. upto 3 p. m. (S. T.) on the 2nd December, 1912. A list of the stores required can be obtained on application to Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., (Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.), 1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOMINIC PASCOEL LOUIS, PETER LOUIS, and PHILIP LOUIS of Bombay Portuguese inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on, in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground (which formerly consisted of five different pieces or parcels of land or ground) of the Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Tank Menzutmandy containing by admeasurement about 30461 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a public passage on the South partly by a footpath and partly by land belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet on the East partly by land belonging to the Globe Mills and partly by land belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet and on the West partly by a footpath and partly by land belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 283, 304, 353, 342, 275, 304, 299, 95 etc., New Nos. 12119, 12295, 12428, 12329, 12315, 12688, 12036, 12291 and 12377, 12009, 12342, 12371, 12272, 12389 and 12324, New Survey 1-3 1 3 1 1 Nos. ——, ——, ——, ——, and in the possession of the Vendors.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co., Attorneys to the Purchasers.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN

NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

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The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at Sholapur on the 25th November, 1912, for executing certain items of work in different miles of the Nira Right Bank Canal, Malsiras District, arranged in six different sections each costing Rs. 30,000 and certain Buildings.

Earnest money with each tender.....Rs. 300
Security deposit on approval to tender including earnest money for each contract .....Rs. 2,000

Copies of tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Malsiras District, at Sholapur, during office hours on payment of Rupee 1 for a form for each section.

S. CADAMBI, Executive Engineer, Malsiras District.

Sholapur, 5th November 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and iron safes, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman.

1 Jost Fan, Icechest, folding table, chair, garden tools, cooking utensils, bicycle, &c., &c.

At 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, AMERICAN STRIPING COTTON, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Sassoon Dock Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned.—A large quantity of Bales of Cotton loose cotton, cotton waste, Bales of American striping cotton, cottonfly clean and oily, thread waste, white and coloured, etc., damaged by fire and or water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable rich Jewelled Gold Enamelled and Silver Watches.

Under instructions from the Administrator Junagadh State, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a large lot of very valuable rich jewelled gold and enamelled repeater watches, Chronographs, Automatic and wrist watches, Hunters, large and small gent's and lady's gold enamelled watches, gold plain watches by J. Macab, J. Jones and other English and Swiss Makers, rich jewelled gold bracelet-watches, open face rich silver and gun metal watches, hunters, chronographs, repeaters, etc. etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,644·21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th November, 1912.

HONEY COMB

FRESH FROM HIVES.

Just packed. White and Pure, 2 lbs tin, Re. 1-2 P.P. Extra.

THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA, PUNJAB.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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LOVE KNOWS NO BAR.

A WOMEN'S AMBITION.

WIDE BRIMMED HATS.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS DAILY.

7 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 p.m.

MAIDANIA.

NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS at 10 p. m. in the GARDEN RESTAURANT.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for Admission.

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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

For Particulars of New Schemes apply to

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No, 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials stocked.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 3½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
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The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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LIEUTENANT ROSE AND THE HIDDEN TREASURE.

A stirring Story of Adventure on Land and Sea.

THE GOLDEN TULIPS.

A Beautiful coloured Fairy-Tale Specially Selected for the Divali.

THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE GREAT.

The Funniest of Funny Pictures Ever seen.

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Other Shows as usual,
Half Prices.

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CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....$ 562,500
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RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

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The Bank of England,
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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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2. Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Improvement Trust, before December, 1912.

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

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10 PKTS freshest English Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-8. 10 pkts. freshest English Flower Seeds, Rs. 2. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-4. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Flower Seeds, Rs. 2-4. Other Seeds and Plants Price List on application. Apply to M. MOONISAWMY & SONS, Florists, Bangalore

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double platen, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

RULING MACHINES.

1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES. B. O. C. PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 5-16		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	89 3-4	1-4	
4½ do. Sterling Loan	91 1-4		un chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 3-4		un chgd
Bar silver in London Spot	28 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-16		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	62 5-8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	20 52	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 3-8		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct.		
do. 3 months' sight	4 7-8		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	4 3-4		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-2		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-4		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay £350,000
Gold to Bombay £110,000
Silver to Shanghai ..... £ 50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady. Good business done.
Futures Steady
Manchester Business moderate. Hardening rates.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 25,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·79+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 97 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·57 +09	6·55 +09	6·54 +09	6·54 +09	6·54 +10

Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·54 +10	6·54 +11	6·53 +10	6·52 +12

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·78 Mar. 12·08.
New York official Noon call Dec. 11·79, Mar. 12·14.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·63, Mar. 12·22.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	106,000
" Receipts at " last year	74,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" Exports to Continent	48,000
" Spot Cotton	12·10+20
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·62+18	Advanced on bullish Government Ginners report and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·13+18	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-16+3-16
Futures month of Dec.	12·24+17
Futures month of Mar.	12·38+15
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned upto 31st October 8,860,000 bales.

		Bales.
Week's	Receipts at U. S. Ports	513,000
Do.	Exports to Great Britain	153,000
Do.	do. to France & Continent	144,000
Do.	do. to Japan	3,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports		1,188,000
Do.	do. at Interior Ports	541,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports		6,000
do	Forwarded	134,000
do	Imports	131,000
do	Stocks	635,000
Stock of Cotton in London		4,220
Cocconada Fair Red C. I. F. London		d 4 29-32
Cocconada Ginned	" "	d 5 3-32
Western Good	" "	d 5 23-32

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings ...Prices show little alteration.

Tone Cloths ...Opened easier. Closed unchgd

Weft American "54"	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	17 7-8

Tone—Yarn—Market steady.

Weft Egyptian "32"	11 5-8
Twist "32" W T C	10 1-4
Twist "32" B	10 5-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch	13 9
Twist "36" W T C	10 1-2
Twist "36" B	10 7-8
Twist "42"	12 1-8
Twist American "60"	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian "60"	17
Twist Egyptian "80"	21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist	11 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	10 7-8

F. G. F. Tinnevely C I F—Liverpool ... 6 5-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... Nov.—Dec.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	39 unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done and Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	33 3-4 unchgd
Do Months—	Nov.-Dec
	London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet but steady
Australian Wheat—No unchgd

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship.	53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports,—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	49 1-2+3-4
Do. Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	56 1-4+3-4
Do. Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	49+1-4
Do. Months—	Jan.-Feb
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg—Done

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0+0-0-9
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest value.
Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 4 1-2+1-2d
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	£ 87 3-4 — 1-4
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	£76 3-8—1-4

Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 6 3 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ... 12 13 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 9+3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady—Very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 4 1-2+3-4d
Do Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Held for higher prices—Not much doing.

German Beet-root 50 p.c.	9 6—1d
Months of Shipments	Nov.—Sellers

9 11 3-4—1-2d—May—Sellers.

Tone—Fair business at easier rates.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	14 1 1-2+3 3-4d
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar. Sellers.

Tone.—Very little doing.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12+1 1-2d
Month of Shipments	Dec.—Value

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta	
Do.	10 6—July-Dec.—1913—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	10 7 1-2—July-Dec.—1913—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
Do.	11 9—July-Dec—1913—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	11 14 1-2—July-Dec—1913—Value.

General Tone—Firmer with small business. New crop chiefly dealt in.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [9TH NOV. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	9	10,553
B. B. and C. I. Railway	13	15,212

The Banks and makets are closed for the Diwali holidays.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the home markets continues, New York closing 18 and 18 points higher in futures, and New Orleans 17 and 15 points up. The rise is said to be due to the bullish Ginners report, the figures of which are 8,850,000 bales ginned up to 1st November. These figures compare as follows with the previous four years:—

1st November 1911	9,970,000 bales
" " 1910	7,345,000 "
" " 1909	7,017,000 "
" " 1908	8 191,000 "

The quantity ginned since the last report is 1,989,000 bales, against 2,212,000 bales year. The report is considered bullish at home, but this is probably due rather to the general bullish sentiment now prevailing there, than to any actual bullishness in the report. The advance has been very rapid, and may perhaps go a little further, but we think prices must be near the top for the present, and that a reaction at no very distant date is probable.

The local market is closed for Diwali. Good Broach is quoted Rs. 308 1-2; fine Khamgaon Akola Rs. 237; fine Bengal January Rs. 269; and fully good Bengal January, Rs. 267.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m, on Saturday:—

Cotton	3,322	bales.
Wheat	21,540	cwts.
Linseed	1,548	"
Rapeseed	637	"
Gingellyseed	2,219	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	521	"
Castorseed	1,905	"
Rice	4,221	"
Myrabolams	1,558	"
Cottonseed	432	"
Mowrasseed	28	"
Gram	6,416	"
Joowar	2,070	"
Maize	608	"
Barley	6,365	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 1-8		3-16
3 do. Rentes	89 1-2		1-4
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	9		1-4
do. Govt. Securities	63 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	29		1-16
do. 2 months' hence	29 1-8		1-16
do. in New York	62 3-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·22		1-2
do. at Berlin	20·53 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York	4·85 2-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do. Short London	17th Oct.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	4 15-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3	1-4	
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 13 7-8 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Dull.
Futures	Easy.
Total Sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	99,000
Mid-Americans	6·87+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·00+03

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·52 —C5	6·50 —05	6·50 —04	6 50 —04

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·50 —04	6·50 —04	6·50 —04	6·49 —04	6·48 —04

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	74,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year	75,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Exports to Continent	22,000
Spot Cotton—	12·25+05
Futures—Month of Dec. 11·83+11	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on firm Southern spot market and improved demand.
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·20+07	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	12 1-8+1-16
Futures month of Dec.	12·23+04
Futures month of Mar	12·39+01
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	5,070,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	330,000
East Indian do	67,000
American do	3,805,000
Other do	119,000
Total Sales	59,000
East Indian sales	100
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock	8,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	800
Do. Actual Exports	nil
Do. Week's Imports	nil
Do. Speculation	nil
Americans Afloat	540,000
East Indian do	27,000
Total afloat	608,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	39 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	39
Do. Month—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.	

Tone—Firm.

Australian Wheat—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	53 1-4
Do. Months—	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do Months	.....
Do Name of Ports	.....
Brown Cawnpore	49
Do, Months—Nov.-Dec.	.....
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers.	

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	56 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Nearest value.	

Tone—Dull.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata	49 3-8
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £6-17-01
Nov.-Dec. Hull—Done—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 5 3-4 Nov.-Dec. Done and buyers.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	12 9
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar. Sellers.

Tone—Steady, very little doing.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 3 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Very little biz.

German Beet-root 88 p. c.	9 6
Months of Shipments	Nov.—Sellers. 10 —May—Sellers.

Tone—Steady, less doing.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	14 1 1-2
Months of Shipments	Jan.-March.

Tone—Quiet, but steady.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Value.

Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar.—Firm but not much doing.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement Traffic of earnings for week ending 26th Oct. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs for week ending 26th Oct. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·13	1392900	20437605	21830505
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·83	39300	557669	597569
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5400	58999	64399
Total	2957·25	1438200	21051273	22492473
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 28th Oct. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	1133462	16835326	17968788
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·90	31734	537886	569620
B.-K. Ry.	40·29	2357	47477	49734
Total	2957·87	1167453	17420689	18588142
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	— 0·55	259438	3602279	3861717
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. R.	— 0·07	+ 8166	+ 19783	+ 27949
Inc. or Dec. Baran Kotah R.	.....	+ 3143	+ 11522	+ 14665

NOTE.—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st Aug. 1912.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOUSEMAN—October, 17 at Terence Hall Nursing Home, Mussoorie, to Dr and Mrs Houseman, a son

LOCKWOOD—Oct, 12 at Ferozpore, Punjab, to Mrs. and Mr. Lockwood, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Professor Henderson's Lecture, Wilson College, 6-30.
Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim: "With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes silk."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mauand Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab		*
do do for Calcutta		*
do do for Madras		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster:—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March	A Frangess—Kaiser
Overture	Poet and Peasant—Suppe
Valse	The Sunshine Girl—Rubens
Intermezzo	Madelaine—Aletter
Selection	The Geisha—Jones
Two Step	Anona—Grey

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March	La Mattchiche—Borel Clerc
Overture	La Ruche d'or—Bropsant
Gavotte	Premier Bonheur—Salabert
Air de Ballet	Lancelot—Leon Adam
Selection	Les Contes d' Hoffmann—Offenbach
Valse	Les Fleurs du Printemps—Kandt
One-step	The Hobble-Skirt Walk—Le Strange.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A bear cub has been kindly presented to the zoological collection by Mr. W. S. Davis of the Indian Political Department, Bhopal, C. I.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of October last, the total number of patients, that were treated in this Dispensary was 11,580, of whom 4,428 were males, 3,618 females and 3,534 children. The average daily attendance was 373.

ACCIDENT AT MAIDANIA.—An accident occurred on Friday night, on the Scenic Railway in Maidania, which resulted in the death of an employee. It appears that the last car had been despatched from the platform, and the deceased who was employed as a "pusher off" of cars, was reaching for his shoes which he had placed at the side of the rail passing side of the top of the platform. The last car was, by this time approaching this spot, and when it was passing, the deceased thrust his head forward the better to see where the shoes were. The car struck him on the side of the head, injuring him to such an extent that he died in the course of the night. All the lights were snitched on at the time and strict instructions had been given to all employees not to be on or near the track. It will be seen therefore that the incident was a pure misadventure and could not be attributed either to the railway working or the management, but only to the careless and negligent act of the deceased himself.

DHRANGADHRA.—H. H. Maharana Shri Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, while confirming Rana Maosinhji Suratsinhji as Dewan on Rs. 1,000 rising to Rs. 1500, per mensem, was pleased at the same time to give promotions and presents, as under in appreciation of their services. (1) The Revenue and Police Commissioners, each an increment of Rs. 100 per mensem. (2) The Chief Medical Officer and the Accountant-General and the A.D.C. to H. H. each Rs. 50 (fifty) p.m. (3) The Judicial Assistant, Sir Nyayadhish and State Vakil, each a present of Rs. 500 (five hundred). (4) The Private Secretary and Assistant Revenue Commissioner, each a present of Rs. 250. (5) The State Engineer-Promotion of Rs. 30 p.m. (6) The Municipal Secretary Promotion of Rs. 25 p.m. (7) Minor increments to several officers. (8) Ordered the grades of clerical staff to be revised and improved on a liberal scale. (9) Fixed the minimum grade of every peon to Rs. 8 (eight) per mensem.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.—The police are investigating a serious and rather curious case of a motor smash. The police sepoy doing duty at the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday night heard the voices of some women crying for help, and on going up to the junction of Queens-road and the Bandstand road he found four Hindu women lying on the road near a motor-car which was fearfully damaged. On enquiries the police learnt that Mr. Manchershah Appoo, owner of the car (a private taxi) had instructed the chauffeur to park the car in the garage at Grant-road at 8 p. m. This, it seems, was done. But afterwards last in the night someone removed the car from its shelter and three Hindu women engaged it for a drive about the town. The driver who had run away as soon as the accident occurred, picked a fourth woman up on the way and on her suggestion the car was driven towards the Bandstand. One of the women being badly injured was taken to hospital, where it was discovered her collar-bone had been fractured.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This popular place of entertainment seems to have acquired a clientele which is constant and regular in its attendance, the number being augmented from time to time by new-comers, who in like manner become habitues, and the Excelsior has thus become quite a rendezvous or meeting place. The attraction in the programme introduced last evening is "A Woman's Ambition," which drew crowded audience for all three performances of a very appreciative character the film is an unusually long one, the chief effect of which is produced in the motor-car trip from Paris through Switzerland to Geneva, represented in colour-photography, which made it very natural and fascinating, and lent itself effectively to the romance of an elopement that forms the basis of the plot of the story. In "Love knows no Bars" and in "Wide-brimmed Hats are Fashionable" is supplied the comic portion of the entertainment, which elicited roars of laughter, and apparently gratified the expectations of the audience.

BARROWS LECTURES.

Policies of the Western World.

Dr. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago University, delivered the third of the Barrows Lectures on Saturday evening at the Wilson College Hall.

The subject of the lecture was "The Policies of the Western World in relation to the Anti-Social."

At the outset Professor Henderson said that the West had achieved wonderful success in the conquest of nature, the extension of science, the abolition of slavery, the development of art and philosophy, and the limitation and prevention of disease and famine. It was left for coming generations to abolish war, misery, vice and crime.

Macaulay's great codes had made the principles of our laws familiar in the East, but the present discussion touched the deeper foundations of the social treatment of offenders.

Anti-social persons and even public enemies were still human beings, citizens, and our brothers.

Referring to the extent of crime, he said that professional criminals were dangerous to society, but happily they were few in number. There were a multitude of minor offenders. City life had complicated regulations, the contravention of which being not criminal, statistics were misleading. Many real crimes were concealed. In any calculation crime was appalling and demanded serious efforts to repress and prevent it. Civilization was instrumental in multiplying temptation both downward and upward.

Defining the various kinds of criminals and offenders, the speaker said that there were no organised tribes or bands of robbers. The criminals could be divided into the irresponsible offenders, the insane, the borderland cases, defective delinquents, young offenders educable and in moral peril, habitual criminals, the latter divisible in turn into weaklings, probably defective, and trained, dangerous, professional criminals.

The professor then dealt with the social purpose in the treatment of offenders in its various aspects, the protection of great social interests, order, security of life and property, peace, health, reputation and morality. Pain was a warning, and a deterrent. Doubt, though often defended, was the purpose of retribution. It would become more and more rejected as civilization became more clear in its vision and self-control.

The speaker advocated the reformation of the offenders and the restoration of the erring to his normal place in social relations, as far as be possible. Measures available to attain those ends were the fine, deprivation of property, imprisonment, the death penalty (which was gradually disappearing), probation of offenders without incarceration, and parole of convicts after a period of deprivation of liberty, and the Juvenile Courts.

Formerly children from the twelfth year were legally regarded and treated as criminals. This led to dangerous leniency or to association with depraved adults. Gradually the educational purpose was adopted and in 1899 the state of Illinois adopted the Juvenile Court Law. Since then it had been accepted in other States and in Europe. The essential features of the Juvenile Court were a separate court-room, free from criminal suggestions, with a detention home, a suitable judge, probation officers, agents of the Court, and a psychologist to study the children.

A policy of prevention was always advisable. There was a saying that an ounce of prevention was better than a pound of cure. Cure might come too late; prevention was more effective and economical.

Crime was preventable by the exercise of universal justice. Incitements to vice crime and might be removed by public authority, supported by public opinion. The normal satisfaction of natural desires diminished temptation, for example, by social settlements, Young Men's Christian Associations, municipal recreations, the action of churches, inspired by John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, E. C. Wines, and others. Miss Jane Adams revealed the work of religion. The method of Jesus was the overcoming of the basest evil by the august power of goodness, the breaking up of long entrenched evil by the concerted good-will of society.

There were some who said that social vice was ancient, and so essential and deeply rooted that it could not be overcome. But that was a mistake. These social evils looked incurable monstrous things but if men could conquer cholera tuberculosis and slavery, there was no reason why other social evils could not be overcome. War, misery, vice, and crime could all be conquered; only an effort and a will was required to do that.

The lecturer paid a high tribute to the late Abrahm Lincoln and said that it was he who taught his countrymen that the criminal, though he was an outcaste, and a dangerous, unfriendly man, was still their brother. It was he who taught the Americans to love the coloured man of the South as his brother. A man who could not see brotherhood within himself was not the man fit to be called a man of science. The professional criminal was merely a flash in the pan. The more slow they were in dealing with them, the greater was the possibility of harm. The speaker condemned in unmistakable language the folly of treating juvenile criminals in the same way as habitual offenders and strongly advocated the system of Reformatory Schools, and the Juvenile Courts, where the judges treated the juveniles as though they were their own children.

The question of Criminal Sociology was next dealt with at great length. The lecturer strongly affirmed that it was now time to see whether the man who committed the crime was mentally sane or not. If not, he had better be sent to a hospital for nervous diseases rather than be cooped up in a dungeon.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The disturbance in the south of the Bay, mentioned yesterday, disappeared, but a new one appears to be affecting Tennaserim coast.

The only rainfall of importance was three inches at Victoria Point.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Lower Burma.

Earthquake Report:—A shock, probably of moderate intensity at its origin, about 8,800 miles away, was recorded in Simla on Thursday at 1-22 p. m.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

The disturbance affecting southern Burma developed somewhat, and may shortly become important. Rainfall has been confined to the coast on the Andaman Sea. The largest rainfalls were: Mergui, 2 inches; Tavoy, 1 1-2 inches.

Forecast.—No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains slightly above the average in Sind. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average at Dwarka; the minimum is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at most stations. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual in the central parts of the division. Day temperature is in slight excess at Ratnagiri; night temperature is below the average in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average at some stations. Night temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and at Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Light to moderate cloud persists in the south of the Peninsula.

A few falls may occur in the extreme south.

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SILVER JUBILEE OF THE B.V.A.

Cricket Match and Smoking Concert.

Saturday's doings in connection with the celebration of their twenty-fifth anniversary by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery consisted of a cricket match on the Elphinstone College ground, between the Corps and the Colaba Garrison, followed at night by a grand Bohemian concert at the Town Hall.

Below are the cricket scores. The bowling of L. J. Carroll and Halliley called for special note.

B. V. A.

Gr. Hearn, c Eley, b Rigby	46
Sergt. L. J. Carroll, c Halliley, b Rigby	18
Gr. M. J. Navin, b Rigby	38
Sergt. A. A. Spilling, b Halliley	7
Sergt. K. D. M. Forbes, c Thompson, b Halliley	31
Gr. D. Rhodes, b Halliley	0
Capt. E. P. Cudlip, b Adams	6
Gr. C. H. Lynch, not out	3
Sergt. C. B. Banks, b Halliley	0
Gr. Poultock, b Adams	0
Gr. H. E. S. Coulson, c Hayes-Sadler, b Halliley	0
Extras	15
Total	164

COLABA GARRISON.

Lt. A. D. Curtis, c Cudlip, b Navin	8
Pte. Eley, c Cudlip b Spilling	19
Capt. Rigby, c Lynch, b Spilling	10
Lt. W. W. Collins, c Cadlip, b Spilling	29
Lt. W. S. Halliley, b Forbes	4
Mr. Martyn b Carroll	8
Pte. Bagnell, b Carroll	13
Sergt. C. Thompson, c Rhodes, b Spilling	1
Lt. H. T. J Walker, not out	25
Sergt. Major Adams, c Carroll, b Cudlip	9
Capt. Hayes-Sadler, b Carroll	5
Extras	16
Total	147

The concert which was organized by Sergt. C. B. Banks, proved a three-hours' attraction that not the united pull of the B. V. A. gun teams could have counteracted. The large hall was well filled, over 350 being present. A number of talented performers had been enlisted every one of whom was in excellent form. Mr. G. Johnson with his fine tenor voice sang "Love is mine" to a violin obligato by Mr. C. W. Hopkinson, the pair being loudly encored in this, and later when they both sang in that favourite duet, "Excelsior." Mr. Johnson was also heard in "The Little Damozel." Mr. Hopkinson's violin solo "Faust Fantasie" was one of the best things on the programme and showed his complete mastery over the instrument. Sergt. Banks as a reciter was inimitable in his topical pieces written by himself. For "A Hundred Gallant Volunteers" he was recalled twice and responded with "The Bitter Band" and "The Lost Ghora," parodies on well-known models. "The Battle of Malabar Hill" was also encored and replied to with a comic rendering of the "Wreck of the Hesperus." The humorous had another able exponent in Mr. J. H. Honner, whose "Now Laugh" had no difficulty in compelling people to do so. "I Rang my little bell" followed an encore. Mr. Honner was also very amusing in "The Manager of the Splitz Hotel" and two recalls. Mr. W. K. Waddell completed the trio of comedians, his charge of the Light Brigade as recited by a Jew, a Scotsman, a curate and a coster being especially good. Mr. A. L. Guibara has a voice worth hearing, if his enunciation be a trifle indistinct. He gave the Prologue to "I Pagliacci and "Ask nothing more." Mr. T. Croft sang "Volunteers." Gunners Pinckney and Goodwin with their songs, Lieut. Retallack with his recitation and Signor Mori, 'Cellist, are also to be congratulated.

At the conclusion Lieut.-Col. A. Hill-Trevor, Commanding the Corps, thanked Captain Lambert, president of the Entertainment Committee, and each member separately for his efforts to make the evening a success.

The National Anthem was then sung, Mr. Johnson going through the first few bars and the audience completing the verses.

CHURCH PARADE.

Last evening the B. V. A. assembled at their headquarters for church parade and marched to St. Thomas' Cathedral headed by the brass and bugle bands of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. White dress was worn and the men carried carbines. The church was reached at about a quarter past six. Here the bands left them, while the corps marched in and took their places in the front rows of seats. There was a large congregation, several extra chairs having to be provided at the rear. The service was sung by Mr. C. D. T. Mason and the hymns chosen were 281 (Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us,)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain E. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Serbistan, 1850 tons, Captain J. Choat, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Palembang, 1119 tons, Captain G. Jonsen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil, she sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Lightning, 2121 tons, Captain T. Walsh arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and 16 deck passengers.

The steamer Sutherland 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2310 tons, Captain J. Crawford, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 1 horse 21 dogs, and 4 passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4179 tons, Captain H. Finlay, arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr C W Shearme .....R I M Troopship
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Sinclair.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 9.

Barala	1839 Butler	Persian Gulf	M M & Co
Banca	3791 Poter	Calcutta	N F...P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140 MacAlister		W & A Graham & Co
Cornwall	3954 Howell	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
Faris	739 Brances	Bosreh	Arab Steamers
Gymerlo	3594 Cusnock		B N Lang
Highland Monarch	2545 Dalziel		
Kasara	505 King		M M & Co
Lightning	2121 Walsh		
Ks Errant	4779 Jones		T M & Co
Muttra	2985 Carey		M M & Co
Naderi	1168 Hughes		N F...N F...Bo & P S N Co
Palitana	1933 Warrington		M M & Co
Pundit	3832 Creebin		T M & Co
Patiala	1929 Bamber		M M & Co
Sutherland	2277 Longstaff		
River Forth	2883 Stevens		
Salsette	2391 Lewellin	Aden	9-11...P & O Co
Yeddo	2958 Gardner		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Ismaila	3131	Downing	Rangoon	10-11	M M & Co
B Clan Macinnes	2418	McLean	Madras	12-11	J P & Co
C&B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Karachi	14-11	J Finlay & Co
D&E Velnay	2927	McMorran	Baltimore	11-11	W & A G & Co
F Urlana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	12-11	M M & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	15-11	B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	Kobe, &c	15-11	N Y Kaisha
N Virginia	2789	Morgan	Philadelphia	15-11	R A Willis
P City of Glasgow	4112	Finlay	K'chi	15-11	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kohistan	2949	Owen	Hamburg	16-11 M M & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	L'pool	1-11 W & A G & Co
3 Rheinfels	3523	Knckens	Hamburg	16-11 W & A G & Co
4 Boverio	2841	Harper	Philadelphia	13-11 W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzici	Genoa	15-11 R Line
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	J Finlay & Co
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich	Trieste	16-11 A Lloyd S N Co
10&11 Elysia	3924	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11 W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	16-11 P & O Co
15 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	16-11 K Nixon & Co
16 Serbistan	1851	Choate	Dunkirk	9-11 M M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakira	N F	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Dawood	Bhavnagar	9-11 Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950	Cuthush	K'chi	11-11 M M & Co

M W D D

Ischia	2187	Belsito	Hongkong	11-11 R Line
Edith	1815	Basching	Repairing	P & O Dock J Mackintosh & Co

Offside K

Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	20-11 P & O Co

Offside N

Wardha	2552	Connock	N F	M M & Co

Offside D & E

Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	Durban	A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	City of Glasgow	Findlay	L'pool, Oct 16
	Locksley Hall	Crawford	L'pool, Oct 11
	Palembang	Jansen	Rangoon, Oct 28
	Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta, Oct 28
	Lhasa	Cuthush	Karachi, Nov 7
	Lightning	Walsh	Calcutta, Oct 11
9	Penang	Olsin	S'pore, Oct 29
10	Surada	Alton	Rangoon, Oct 30
	Damra	Morrison	Bussreh, Nov 3
	Delta	Martin	S'ghai, Oct 22

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
9	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Serbistan	Choat	Dunkirk
10	Palembang	Jansen	Karachi

The steamer Markgraf, began to load on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchorline steamer "Circassia" arrived in Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 8th inst The same Coy's steamer "Olympia" left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Chisholm" arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The B I S N Coy's steamer "Champa" left Gibraltar on the evening of the 7th instant.

Draft rules are published in the "Gazette of India for regulating motor vehicles in the province of Delhi.

Shrimant Sardar Balwant Rao Bhaiya Sahib Scindia, C. V. O., Madar Al Maham, Gwalior State, has made an endowment of two lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of paying 125 monthly stipends to "Vaishnavas" who live the life of recluses.

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White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 123° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Monday, 11th Nov. 1912.

THE FALL OF SALONIKA.

HARDLY less momentous than would be the fall of Constantinople itself is the surrender of Salonika to the Greeks. From the beginning of the war Salonika has been marked out as the theatre of important events and one of the positions round which big battles would rage. Situated in the heart of Macedonia commanding an arm of the Ægean Sea and connected by railway direct with Belgrade and Central Europe, it was destined to become an object of possession in the struggle and a still greater city in the time to come. It has been thought that Austria herself has had her eye on this ancient seaport, and that the aim of her Balkan and Turkish policy was to settle herself on the Ægean. To this policy not only has there been no objection in England but a good deal of support has been offered by the press and English society. It has seemed natural and even right that the Austro-Hungarian Empire should expand eastwards, and it was at one time the declared intention of the British Government to help the Empire to penetrate the Balkans by pacific means and eventually to reach the sea. But in these astonishing days when the map is changing and policies are being abandoned under our eyes, it is impossible to say what Austria's policy in the new conditions will be and what the future of Salonika, therefore, is to be. At one thing in the manner of its capture the whole world will rejoice. If Salonika was doomed, the Turks themselves would probably have preferred the Greeks to have it; and all who value art and science and literature, or in one word, all educated men will be glad that among the allies it is to the Greek that the privilege of conquest has fallen.

As the Prime Minister in his great speech at the Guildhall has reminded us, Salonika is the classical Thessalonica and the gate by which Christianity entered Europe. It was a capital city before Constantinople was built; and although the bulk of its inhabitants have always been Jews, it was a Greek and a Christian town until it fell into the hands of the Turks in 1430. It fits in, therefore, with justice and historic propriety that the Greeks should come back to their own. One of the happiest results of the war has been the effect wrought upon Greece. The determination of the Greeks to fight was resolute. Efforts were made by Turkey up to the last to detach Greece from the confederacy; and Greece might have had large demands conceded just for the asking. But instinct even more than policy taught them that the time had come for war. Their last attack upon Turkey had for some unexplained reason been a disastrous failure; and a sensible and irritating breach had opened between the people and the Crown. This had led to the enforced resignation from the army of the Crown Prince himself. But with the outbreak of hostilities resentments have been laid aside; country has been put before party; and the Crown Prince, with the consent of the whole population, has led the Greek troops to battle and to victory. The future of Greece is brighter than it has been at any time since it regained independence in 1832; and the thoughts of all who love liberty and intellectual freedom will follow its fortunes now with increased expectation. There is no country in Europe that has fought so long and so hard and endured so much for freedom as the little kingdom of Greece. The tale of Turkish barbarities and cruelties throughout the long period of Greek subjection, is so dreadful as hardly to be credible. The wonder is not that the Greeks have been slow to build up a state and to win a name again, but that there is a kingdom of Greece at all. Twice held back by the Powers of Europe, once by force and once by promises, they have twice, since becoming independent, lost the opportunity of revenging themselves upon their oppressors and of recovering their rights.

For them as well as for the Christians of Macedonia the Congress of Berlin proved a disappointment. They have always maintained that their country would progress rapidly if they were allowed to increase their territories towards the north. And now after all their centuries of oppression and their long and weary years of waiting they have achieved their aim. Even Austria herself will not grudge them their triumph; and their success will elicit from all parties in England nothing but the heartiest greetings. The Prime Minister's solemn declaration that the victors will not be robbed of the fruits of sacrifice and conquest, settles the policy not only of England but of Europe; and the Greeks will now get back a great deal of their own. Whether or not they will retain Salonika seems likely to be a question for them and the Servians to decide. From the information that has been published, it looks as if Austria had already surrendered her hopes of reaching the Ægean and was now interested in keeping Servia away from the Adriatic. These questions belong, however, to the future and to the period of clearing up after the war. A new power has arisen, and the Powers have recognised the fact. In the meantime for their courage, for their steadiness and for their belief in themselves, Europe salutes the Hellenes and wishes them a long era of prosperity and peace. In other parts, the war progresses as we anticipated. The Bulgarians are forcing their way through the defences of Tchataldja or Chatalja as the name is more conveniently transliterated. The Chatalja lines stretch right across the Isthmus about 25 miles west of Constantinople from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea and were reported to be strongly fortified. But lack of transport and commissariat arrangements and want of efficient leadership will tell on the Turkish defence even in this limited space, and it is doubtful if any spirit for fighting now remains. It is the Turks' last stand. If the Bulgarians get through, Constantinople lies before them. Their appetite has been whetted. It is said that they now mean to take the capital and to dictate peace within its walls. Whether the *Times* by its appeals to the Bulgarians, means that the Powers would prevent the occupation of Constantinople, will soon be clear. The Powers can do so if they are united for the fleets are gathering about the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn.

M. ANATOLE FRANCE.

FRANCE is more fortunate this time than eight years ago in winning the Nobel prize for literature entire, for then she only shared it with another country, the poet Mistral getting one half and the Spanish writer Echequray the other. There were many who were disposed to dispute the award for they were not convinced of the literary merits of the Spanish dramatist who was put on a level with the romantic singer of Provence. M. Echequray is much more of a politician and mathematician than a pure man of letters, and he presumably had the prize for his dramas which had great vogue ten or fifteen years ago in Spain. The Nobel prize is given for 'distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature,' and Echequray's dramas are not very idealistic, certainly, indeed Mr. Fitzmaurice Kelly, a diligent student of Spanish literature, says that he applies his mathematics to the drama and excels in artful construction and more theatrical technique. Even the few years that have passed since the queer award of 1904, have shown how inadequate it was, for while Mistral has continuously risen if possible higher in fame, his rival has certainly gone down. M. Echequray's vogue has diminished in his own country as a dramatist and the very next year he discretely returned to politics, a reaction having set in against his dramatic fame in Spain. M. Anatole France, the recipient of the prize this year will be deemed everywhere worthy of it. His fame as a novelist is not confined to his own country but spread all over Europe and America. Among us he is one of the best known contemporary writers of France, and nearly all his novels have appeared in an English garb, and he is now receiving the honour of a complete English edition of his works which Mr. Frederick Chapman has been issuing for the past several years. He is also a poet, but his poems have not made his name which is entirely owing to his prose. His style is the best of that of all living French writers, and that is saying a great deal indeed, for French prose writers are all distinguished for their brilliant style. The style of M. France is not ornate or elaborate, with quaint terms of expression and strange phrases; it is what he himself calls a simple style. But its very simplicity may be said to be the happy result of complexity, various rare qualities being harmoniously blended to achieve the object. His novels deal with many subjects, ancient as well as modern. But of all his novels, perhaps, the best is his *La Rotisserel*, wherein he has reconstructed for us the Paris of mediæval times in a masterly way. He has also attempted autobiography with great success in his series of novels called 'contemporary history,' in which the central figure, M. Bergeret, is no other than himself, and in which he deals with modern problems delicately, and with discrimination. He is also a critic and a journalist writing mainly for the *Temps* and the *Debuts*. To his great credit let it be recorded that he took the highly unpopular side when all France went wrong over the Dreyfus case. He sided with that other brilliant novelist, M. Zola, during that troublous time. M. France is an Academician of sixteen years' standing having been elected on the death of Lesseps in 1896.

A PICTURE OF KARACHI.

A PRETTY little dispute regarding the respective merits of Bombay and Karachi, appears to be in course of development, and in the circumstances a brief sketch of the city, contained in a paper in the *Hindustan Review* by Mr. G. Nelson Fraser will not be without interest. "The visitor to Sind," he says, "begins the country as a rule with Karachi." The port is not impressive to the eye, but grows more and more impressive to the mind as one realizes the skill and toil which have created it. . . Karachi is all its own making. It stands some miles from the town—a disagreeable feature of Karachi on which local tradition is silent. You drive as fast as possible along the mole which leads to the city, and you may speculate, if you like, on the future of the mud flats round you. A remote future may see them reclaimed, when the reclamations of Bombay, per-adventure, are deserted. Then too, perhaps, the wide streets of Karachi will be crowded with traffic. At present they are really too wide; the awful examples of Bombay perhaps sank too deeply into the minds of Karachi surveyors. Buildings are chiefly of yellow sand-stone, a fine stone, which may answer in the dry climate of Karachi, but would melt away in our Bombay monsoons. There is some good architecture, in the college, for example, but nothing stupendous; the charm of the city, on the whole, lies in its air of quiet; let Karachi be satisfied with that for her dower and pray that no age of over-grown prosperity may bring upon her the flats and chawls, the fetid slums and torturing noises of Bombay." If all accounts be true, the inmates of the city are already dissatisfied with the charm of the city which "lies in its air of quiet" and are eagerly stretching forward to an age of prosperity; but notwithstanding this, Mr. Fraser is doubtless right when he defers the development of the city, and the land lying between the port and the city, to a remote future. Karachi is a great distributing centre, it despatches for a large tract of the country all its seed and wheat traffic, but unlike Bombay it contains within itself few possibilities for extended Oversea trade, and if Karachi is to develop it must be through this branch of industry. The one thing in which the port is really wealthy just now is a little band of zealous and public-spirited citizens to whom the success already achieved is probably mainly due.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

THERE is a little niche in the crypt of St. Paul's which is to be reserved for memorials of those war correspondents who distinguish themselves in their exciting profession. Already memorials have been erected to Sir William Howard Russell, the first of the craft; to Archibald Forbes, the most skilful; and to the late Mr. Stevens, whose brilliant work and tragic end in the South African war are not forgotten. On the 22nd ultimo Sir Evelyn Wood unveiled a memorial tablet to Melton Prior, the war artist and correspondent who, at the time of his death, could possibly claim to have seen more campaigns than any other man. Mr. Prior accompanied Sir Evelyn Wood in no fewer than six campaigns. Therefore a more appropriate person for officiating at the ceremony could not have been chosen. The memorial consist of a bronze medallion on an onyx stone base bearing a striking representation of the features of the dead artist. The memorial was designed, and the sculptural work was executed by Mrs. Bennett Burleigh, the wife of the well-known correspondent, who is now in Sofia, and was Prior's comrade in many an arduous campaign.

WEAPONS IN THE WAR.

THE collection of rifles with which the opposing armies are fighting in the Balkans will give a varied experience not only in the treatment of wounds, but in the value of the various arms and their projectiles. Information on the matter would indicate that the high velocity bullet will be conspicious by its absence for the efforts of Bulgaria and Montenegro to obtain these projectiles were not accompained by the success it is believed. The violent impact of the sharp-pointed bulleton any hard substance, such as a bone, is so great that it shatters it and thus inflicts a most ghastly wound—one worse probably than the man stopping Dum-dum, which Exeter Hall so loudly condemned a decade ago. The Bulgarian Mannlicher is the most up-to date and powerful weapon amongst the Balkan forces and it is not made for the sharp pointed bullet.

It is understood that revised regulations for the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be published this week.

H. H. the Nizam has contributed £1000 and H. H. the Minister £400 (four hundred) to the Lady Lowther Soldiers' Families Fund.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution of His Highness the Nizam in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Police) in review of the report on the working of the Committee for the management of Rohillas for the year 1319 Fasli, says the President of the Committee has apologised for the delay of one year that has occurred in subuitting the report to Government and has explained this delay by saying that he was not reminded of it by the Committee. Such an excuse is inadmissible. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year under review and the whole of the work was carried on by the President only (i.e., Kotwal Sahib), which is objectionable."

On board one of the Great Western Railway tenders at Plymouth, a bank draft has been found payable at sight to "Charles Harcourt' at Sydney. It was issued in London in August by the Bank of New South Wales, and is for £40,000. It was found after the tender had been used to land passengers from the Oceanic. There was no passenger named Harcourt on board the liner, and no inquiries have been made concerning the loss either at the white Star Line offices or at the Great Western Railway Company's Offices.

A fabricated interview with Mrs. Borden (wife of the Canadian Premier) alleging her to have stated that no cultured Englishwomen should think of going to Canada unless) going out to a family or friend or for some definite purpose has been the subject of so much ill-natured comment in certain parts of Canada that it has been necessary to issue a denial. It is stated that Mrs. Borden never expressed any such opinion or made any such statement, the Press report that she had done so being absolutely unfounded.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Prince Lichnowsky's Ideals.

WOMEN'S RIOT IN BERLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 26.

The progress of the war in the Balkans will have been made known to you through your telegrams which will, no doubt, be elucidated by your military correspondent, so it is useless my referring to it beyond pointing the necessity for aiding the Red Cross or Red Crescent movements for the relief of suffering. It has already been proved that in none of the armies in the field is the ambulance service anything like adequate; the first serious engagement will exhaust its resources and leave thousands of wounded men to die unless outside help can be given to them. That has always been the case in Balkan wars. The story told by a combatant at Plevna shows the conditions that obtained in Osman Pasha's heroic army, under the best commander the Turks have ever had, a man who did everything that could be done for the welfare of his troops. These are pen pictures of Plevna made after the third great battle that was fought before the place, September 7 to 12, 1877. "The slush of the fields around Plevna was red with blood, meadows and fields were covered with dead and dying, in many places piled up in grotesque heaps. In Issa (a redoubt which had been taken and retaken) parapets had been built with dead men." This is how the wounded were taken into Plevna. A battery is thrusting through the little town on its way to some threatened point. "A gun collides with a cart (carrying wounded piled in heaps on filthy straw) and upsets it; with a crash, a shriek, a thud, the human cargo rolls into the slush, and the next gun goes right through the sprawling heap of maimed mankind. It does not much matter—only a few wounded men wounded a little more. Where they have fallen there is a purple pool; when we pass the spot a minute later the men's heavy tread splashes our faces with red specks." Here is another scene in the town:—"Strings of carts with groaning men—of whom many are disfigured by dirt, blood, wounds, beyond the semblance of humanity, who are piled like butcher's carcases upon reeking and steaming straw—are crossed by other trains of vehicles with similar cargoes; huge fires at important crossings dispel the blackness of a particularly dark night by vacillating patches of yellow brilliancy. What a babel of tongues! Men praying, lamenting, cursing their rulers for having laid them low in Russian, Rumanian, Turkish, Arabic, Circassian the guttural tones of a German surgeon, who swears at himself as he vainly tries to get order into this chaos; the shrill notes of an English doctor, who apostrophises to a colleague across the road that fool of a driver who has brought him corpses instead of wounded men. Before every ambulance (there were then a hundred in Plevna, not counting the public hospital and the big establishments in mosques and public buildings) a queue of carts is waiting to unload; a fire to light the ghastly labours; a perspiring, overworked dead-beat superintendent or surgeon refuses to take in any more. Here is a scene on the field of carnage itself on the night after the battle: "There were three surgeons in the redoubt (Baghlarbashi); these did their best with almost every necessary deficient. I saw them at their work with bare arms and bloodstained hands, soaked to the skin, faces streaming with the sweat of indescribably hard work. Shirts served as bandages, volunteers assisted; but hardened men turned sick at some of the sights. Water ran short, for the enemy held the springs in the vineyards. Many drank the muddy pool water which had collected in the trenches; this caused thirst even greater than before." That is what war meant in the Balkans 35 years ago, and the horrors of the present war will not be less, for the scale of operations is greater.

ITALIAN PEACE.

The text of the Peace Treaty has now been made public. By Article I. Turkey and Italy agree to take immediate steps for the cessation of hostilities, special commissioners being sent to Tripoli for this purpose. Article II. deals with the recall of troops, the Ægean Islands to be evacuated by Italy after the Ottoman troops have left Tripoli. Article III. provides for the exchange of prisoners of war and hostages "with as little delay as possible," and Article IV. relates to the amnesty granted by Italy to the inhabitants of Tripoli, and that of the Sultan as regards the Ægean islanders. Article V. restores the relations of Turkey and Italy as they existed before the war. Article VI. contains the basis of a future commercial treaty and is worded as follows:—

"Italy undertakes to conclude with Turkey, at the same time as she renews her commercial treaties with other Powers, a commercial treaty based on European public law—that is to say, she consents to leave Turkey all her economic independence, and the right to act in commercial matters and matters of Customs in the same way as all European Powers, without being bound by the Capitulations and other Acts now in force. It is clearly understood that the said commercial treaty shall not come into force except in so far as commercial treaties concluded by the Porte with other Powers on a similar basis shall be in force. Further, Italy consents to the increase from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the ad valorem Customs duty in Turkey, as well as to the creation of new monopolies and the levying of consumption surtaxes on the five following articles:—Petroleum, cigarette paper, matches, alcohol and playing cards. All this is on condition that the same treatment be applied simultaneously and without distinction to the imports from other countries.

In so far as there is a question of the importation of articles which are the subject of monopolies, the administration of such monopolies is bound to procure goods of Italian origin, according to a percentage based on the annual importation of these goods, provided that the price offered for the supply of such monopoly goods shall be in conformity with the state of the market at the moment of purchase, taking into consideration the qualities of the goods to be supplied and the average price ruling for similar qualities during the three years preceding that in which war was declared. It is further understood that should Turkey, instead of establishing new monopolies on the five articles mentioned above, decide to levy consumption surtaxes on them, such surtaxes shall be imposed in the same degree on the similar products of Turkey and all other nations."

Article VII. provides for the suppression of Italian post offices in the Turkish Empire when the other Powers do the same, and by Article VIII. Italy promises support to Turkey in the endeavours of the latter to abolish the capitulary system in favour of the regime of international law. Turkey under Article IX. promises the reinstatement of Italian subjects in different branches of the Administration, and Article X. deals with Italy's payment of the Libyan portion of the Ottoman Debt. This takes the form of an annuity of £80,000, for which, if the administration of the Ottoman Public Debt so demand, a corresponding sum capitalised at the rate of four per cent. shall be substituted.

PROMOTION OF ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

Prince Lichnowsky, the new German Ambassador to Great Britain, who has gone to Berlin to confer with Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, in an interview on Saturday expressed great pleasure at the prospect of his mission to London. The appointment, he said, came as a complete surprise. He had been out of harness for several years, and it was therefore doubly pleasant to be asked to take over a post so important for Germany. Prince Lichnowsky goes to London without any cut-and-dried policy, except that of arriving at a reasonable settlement of all questions on their merits. He has no expectation of negotiating a complete understanding out of hand, but believes in the possibility of an agreement on all Anglo-German questions. He recognises that the great question is the naval issue. He failed to see why people in Great Britain should apprehend danger from the German fleet when their own was so much stronger. Germany knew that for Great Britain it was a vital necessity that the British Fleet should be stronger than any other. Nobody in Germany disputed that or proposed to build a fleet equal to the British. That would be absurd. But the people of Great Britain, on the other hand, Prince Lichnowsky considers, should not take alarm because Germany found it necessary to build two or three ships. In regard to a naval understanding between the two countries Prince Lichnowsky said he had not studied the technical side of the question, and he did not know whether it was possible to frame an agreement for limitation which would satisfy both parties and could not be evaded. The difficulty was obviously great. That was a matter, however, for the two Admiralties and the two Governments to settle, and could not form part of the personal programme of a diplomatic representative. For himself he could only say that he did not see that it was at any rate theoretically impossible, and no one would be better pleased than he if a practicable formula could be found. But the Anglo-German naval question, continued Prince Lichnowsky, was one of those delicate subjects which he was all for having discussed as little as possible. As to the practical proof of good will which Germany was said to expect from Great Britain, he construed Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration last autumn, that Great Britain must prove her friendship by deeds and not by words, to mean that Great Britain must abstain from hostile actions and demonstrations against Germany. The German people felt that Great Britain had behaved in an unfriendly way over the Morocco question, and Mr. Lloyd George's speech had created strong resentment here. Such demonstrations rendered the position of the Imperial Chancellor at home extremely difficult, and necessitated a reply from him. Prince Lichnowsky said his conviction was that the tension was slackening, although there were newspapers which helped to keep it alive. His business in London would be to work for an understanding, and to prevent and obviate friction and ill will, a task in which he hoped to enjoy the support of the British Press. His Excellency goes to London in a week or ten days to present his credentials and to introduce himself. He will spend a few weeks there, and will then return to Germany to make final arrangements here before settling permanently in London about Christmas.

WOMEN'S RIOT IN BERLIN.

Three of the principal markets in Berlin had to be closed by the police on Wednesday morning in consequence of the action of housewives, who engaged in all kinds of riotous procedure before they were expelled by the force. The trouble was the result of regrettable mistakes by the Prussian officials with regard to the import into Berlin of a special supply of meat from Russia to be sold at previously advertised low prices, in order to meet the present unusual shortage of supply. Already the first consignment had been delayed 24 hours on the frontier, because the Customs were without the necessary instructions and its sale, therefore, was only possible on Wednesday instead of on Monday, as had been expected. There was further trouble, however, when the officials began to apportion the supplies to the different butchers who had undertaken to arrange for their sale. They complained that the meat was of inferior quality, and that the margin of profit allowed them by the prices set by Government was too small. Finally, out of 128 who had contracted only 22 agreed to sell the meat. This meant that a large number of stalls were closed, so that when the housewives who had been waiting in thousands outside were ultimately admitted to the market, they pressed with all the greater force before the few stalls open. The constant delay due to the insufficiency of dealers soon exasperated the women, who turned towards those who had refused to sell, crying: "Bloodsuckers! dogs! thieves! we want that meat!" The police were unable to approach owing to the throng, and realising their impunity the women then decided to storm the stalls, and soon managed to expel the butchers. They then began to plunder as though in a newly captured town, and seizing knives and hatchets themselves cut and hacked at the joints and cut down the strings of sausages, whilst others handed them to those outside. Some mounted guard with butchers' implements, and men who showed any resistance were roughly handled; one, indeed, having to be taken to hospital. After a time a more wasteful temper began to prevail, and meat and sausages were used as missiles and trampled upon. At the approach of the police the salesmen attempted to close their shops, profitting by the retreat of the larger number of women, but a hundred of those who had already distinguished themselves in the attack then raided the fruit and vegetable stores, and bombarded the shops with remarkable ferocity. They could do nothing, however, against the police, who had then arrived, 200 strong, and who finally succeeded in clearing the hall and locking the gates on the infuriated women, who retreated shouting: "We will bring our husbands to-morrow!" These scenes, which happened in the Reinickendorferstrasse market, were reproduced with only a little less excess in two other markets, both of which had to be closed after the employment of large forces of police.

ACCIDENT TO THE TSAREVICH.

Rear-Admiral Chagin, the commander of the Tsar's yacht the Standart, committed suicide on Thursday morning at his town residence by shooting himself. During the night he wrote letters to his relatives, and left on the table a signed note saying, "I ask that none shall be accused of my death." No motive is suggested for the suicide except a report to the effect that it was directly connected with the illness of the Tsarevich. It is said that the accident from the consequences of which his Imperial Highness is suffering occurred not at Spala, but on board the Standart. During the past few days it has been affirmed that the Tsarevich was thrown from his pony, but it

(Continued on page 6.)

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

NOTABLE PRONOUNCEMENT BY THE PREMIER IN THE COMMONS.

"THINGS CAN NEVER BE AGAIN AS THEY WERE."

MEMBERS CHEER HIS DECLARATION THAT "THE VICTORS SHALL NOT BE ROBBED."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Guildhall Banquet took place to-night, and was the usual brilliant function, among the gathering being Cabinet Ministers, Members of the Lords and Commons, and distinguished representatives of the Army, Navy, Church and City.

Mr. Asquith made an important pronouncement on foreign affairs.

Responding to the toast of "The Ministers", the Prime Minister said :—

"We are living in anxious times, and are spectators of great and moving events. The Balkan armies are in effective possession of Macedonia and Thrace. Salonika, the gateway through which Christianity first entered Europe, is occupied by the Greeks, and we may, at any moment, hear of the fall of Constantinople itself.

"It is a satisfaction to be able to assure you that, so far as this country is concerned, its relations with other Powers, without a single exception, were never more friendly and cordial.

"The great Powers are working together with closeness of touch, and frankness and freedom of communication and discussion, which are remarkable, and which may seem almost unintelligible to those who believe that, because, for certain purposes, the Powers have been and are ranged in different groups, they must, therefore, in time of a European crisis, be arrayed in opposite camps. Nothing is further from the fact. The Powers have been blamed in some quarters, because they did not succeed in averting the war. They sought, and sought honestly and earnestly, by diplomatic pressure and without resort to force, to secure conditions of order and good government in the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire ; but forces were at work which were beyond the control of any diplomatic manipulation, the Balkan States having matured their plans, perfected their equipment, co-ordinated their reciprocal action, and decided that force was the only effectual remedy, and that they and they alone were prepared to use it.

THE ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

"They then took the matter into their own hands. Things can never be again as they were, and it is the business of statesmen everywhere to recognise and accept the accomplished fact.

"When Pitt, mortally stricken by the news of Austerlitz, came home to die, he told those about him to roll up the map of Europe, which hung on the walls ; but even the campaign of Austerlitz did not produce changes so sudden and so startlingly, overwhelmingly complete as those which during the last month have been wrought by the Balkan Confederacy.

"The map of Eastern Europe has to be re-cast, and in the process it may be that ideas and preconceptions of policies which were born in what is now a bygone era will have to be modified and reconstructed, or even go altogether by the board. Upon one thing I believe the general opinion of Europe to be unanimous—that the victors are not to be robbed of the fruits which cost them so dear. (Loud cheering).

"So far as I know there is no disposition anywhere to belittle the magnitude of the struggle or dispute the decisiveness of the result. This country may have no direct interest in the exact form which consequent political and territorial redistributions may ultimately take, but there are other Powers whose special relations, geographical economic, ethnical and historical, with the scene of the conflict and its destination, are such that they cannot be expected not to claim a hearing and voice when the time comes for a permanent settlement.

"I purposely refrain at this stage from even indicating the points, some of them full of difficulty, which must inevitably emerge for solution, and so long as the state of belligerency continues the Government will, so far as its influence goes, deprecate the raising of isolated questions which, if handled separately and at once, may seem likely to lead to irreconcilable divergencies, but which may assume a different and perhaps more practicable aspect if they are reserved to be dealt with from the wider point of view of general settlement.

UNITY OF THE POWERS.

"War is terrible—though it may, from time to time, be a necessary form of arbitrament when a deadlock arrives in human affairs—and none of its worst horrors has been absent from the campaign which is now being waged. It is at this moment the first and greatest of European interest to circumscribe its scope. For that object the great Powers have laboured as with one will. So far they have laboured successfully, and it is our hope and belief that they will continue to labour to that end. At such times as these the burden of responsibility which falls on the shoulders of the Government, onerous as it always is, is exceptionally heavy, and it is a source of sincere gratification to them to know that, however much we may be divided among ourselves in the arena of domestic controversy, we have, in these larger matters, the sympathy and support of the whole community, and can speak in the Councils of Europe in the name and with the authority of a united people."

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Servian Claims in the Adriatic.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Reuter learns that the Powers are all agreed that the least said the better of the differences between Austria and Servia while angry, excited feelings prevail.

They trust that time and reflection will enable a conclave of the Powers to deal with difficult questions.

The suggestion has been thrown out to make Salonika an International port whereby Servia would gain access to the sea.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.

The Austrian Minister at Belgrade, who was recently summoned to Vienna, is returning to his post with fresh instructions. It is understood that he will emphasise Austria's desire for good relations if Servia offers guarantees that she will return to the policy she pursued, when Count Andrassy was Premier.

It is asserted in the Press that the German and Italian Ministers in Belgrade have been instructed to declare that the Triple Alliance will regard the appearance of Servia on the Adriatic as contrary to the interests of the three Powers. The newspapers in Belgrade, however, are unanimous in insisting upon the vital necessity to Servia to have her own seaport, and guarantees to that effect must be given before peace negotiations are begun.

BUKHAREST. Nov. 9.

It is stated here that Turkey has requested Rumania to intervene with the Allies.

WILL RUSSIA MOBILISE?

LONDON, No. 10.

All privates whose time expires in November have been ordered to remain with the colours until march. Leave of officers has been suspended, and mobilisation in the Warsaw district is expected.

A special cable to the "Statesman" dated November 9th states :—

The international situation is extremely acute, in view of the possibility of a Russo-Austrian conflict. The Triple Alliance insist on the dependence of Albania. Italy will agree to Salonika becoming Austrian, only if in return her own proposal to place the Duke of Abruzzi's son on the Albanian throne is agreed to. Russia is naturally hostile to these proposals, hence the fear of an international crisis.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

M Pasics the Servian Premier, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that Servia must have an outlet on the Adriatic and for this reason she had shed her blood, rather than for territorial extension. She had been offered an outlet on the Ægean, but this would only offend her allies if accepted.

There are now 29,000 prisoners in Greece, besides 2,000 sent by the Montenegrins.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

Floods and Hunger Cause a Retirement.

CETNIJE, Nov. 8.

The Montenegrin troops south of Scutari have been compelled to retire owing to floods and lack of provisions. They, however, repulsed an attack of the Turks from Scutari and retired in good order.

Cetinje and Belgrade report heavy falls of snow in Montenegro and Macedonia.

RIEKA, Nov. 10.

The Montenegrins, inspite of a heavy storm, have transported siege guns to the eastern shore of Lake Scutari and have completed preparations for a fresh storming of the town. Moslem refugees have swelled the population of the town to 70,000. The people are in dire, straits.

THE FALL OF SALONIKA.

25,000 Troops Surrander to the Greeks.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Greeks have occupied Salonika.

ATHENS, Nov. 9.

The King has left for Salonika.

News of the fall of Salonika was received in Athens with wild enthusiasm. A Te Deum was sung, bells were rung and the city was illuminated.

ATHENS, Nov. 9 (1-30 a.m.)

The Government announces that it has not yet received official confirmation of the fall of Salonika, but the news is not doubted by the inhabitants of Athens who continued their rejoicings till a late hour last night, after a Te Deum had been celebrated in the Cathedral and a procession, headed by the Municipal authorities, had marched to the residence of M. Venizelos, the Premier, and presented him with an address of congratulation.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A message to the *Daily Chronicle* from Constantinople states that there was a massacre of non-Moslems before the Greeks entered Salonika. The Greeks imprisoned the officials and officers.

Altogether they took 27,000 prisoners.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The fall of Salonika is confirmed from Constantinople.

ATHENS, Nov. 9.

The Crown Prince has telegraphed to the King that the terms of surrender of Salonika have been signed, and that 25,000 surrendered.

BELGRADE, Nov. 10.

Servian troops entered Salonika with the Greeks.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.

The Crown Prince, describing the capitulation of Salonika, does not mention any massacre of non-Moslems. The report appears to be unfounded.

The Greek Minister M. Ractivan has been appointed Governor of Salonika and has proceeded there with a numerous staff.

THE BATTLE OF CHATALJA.

Bulgarian Attack Progresses Successfully.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Lieutenant Wegener, correspondent of the Vienna paper *Reichspost* telegraphs that the Bulgarian attack on the Chatalja lines is progressing most successfully.

The Turks have already been driven back on the principal points.

SIEGE OF ADRIANOPLE.

Capitulation Expected Hourly.

Typhus has broken out at Adrianople.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

An official telegram is published in Constantinople, dated the 8th instant, reporting a skirmish at Orlu. The message adds that the Turkish headquarters at Hademkui and Cherkesskeui are in constant wireless communication with Adrianople.

SIEGE OF ADRIANOPLE.

SOFIA, Nov. 9.

The Bulgarians have captured two important forts outside Adrianople.

The Queen is visiting the wounded at Mustafa Pasha.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.

The Vali of Adrianople reports that after a violent battle which ended yesterday after lasting 36 hours, the Turks gained a victory which may be regarded as one of the most brilliant feats in Ottoman history.

He states that the Bulgarians retreated in disorder before the bayonet charges of the Turks, who captured quantities of rifles and ammunition.

Lieutenant Wegener telegrapbs that the two forts captured outside Adrianople are Kartaltepe and Papaztepe, lying to the north-west and south-east of Adrianpole. They were captured on Thursday night.

Both forts now dominate Adrianople, the capitulation of which is expected hourly.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

SOFIA, Nov. 9.

It is reported that the Bulgarians have captured Kervala, and that the Turks, who were unable to escape, surrendered.

They also captured Gumurjina on the Salonika-Constantinople Railway.

SOFIA, Nov. 9.

It is unofficially reported that the Bulgarians have reached Derkos, at the northern end of the Chatalja Lines.

SOME "TIMES" ADVICE.

Bulgars should not Enter Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Although the Bulgarians insist that they must enter Constantinople, or else their victory will fail to impress the Mahomedan world, the *Times* urgently advises them against even a temporary occupation. A few months' rule in Constantinople, that journal says, will demoralise the simplicity of mind and life which, to-day, is the valuable asset of the Bulgarians. Moreover, the seizure of the city will probably cause a great revulsion of feeling in Russia against Bulgaria. Turkey, the *Times* concludes, must remain at Constantinople and take charge of the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles, because it is expedient for all nations that she should do so.

GREEK CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Greek fleet is transporting troops to the left bank of the Maritza with a view to attacking the Dardanelles. They intend entering Constantinople with the Bulgarians.

THE FALL OF PRILEP.

8,500 Servian and Turkish Casualties.

BELGRADE, Nov. 9.

The Servian casualties at Prilep were 2,500. The Turks lost 6,000.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Several Servian columns are marching towards Durazzo.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUND.

What the Aga Khan Really Thinks.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Aga Khan has made the statement that he emphatically opposes the diversion of any part of the Moslem University funds to the Red Crescent. His advice to Moslems was to concentrate their efforts at present on relief funds for the sick and wounded Ottomans. He had been completely misapprehended. Nothing was further from the truth than that the Aga Khan wished the University funds to be transferred to non-educational purposes.

HELP FOR THE WOUNDED.

British Hospital Mission for Sofia.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The British Red Crescent Society, in response to a suggestion from the British Minister in Sofia, is sending a special mission there for the Turkish sick and wounded. The Aga Khan is contributing £500 for this project.

The Society is also despatching another hospital to Constantinople.

Further funds are urgently needed.

BELGRADE LATER.

Typhoid is raging among 60,000 prisoners in the capital and in the interior.

IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Tales of Panic, Pillage and Massacre."

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A message from Reuter's correspondent in Constantinople, received by an indirect route, says : "Though the public is apparently unable to realise the completeness of the Turkish defeat, and is therefore eager for the war to continue, well-informed persons are of opinion that nothing can prevent the Bulgarians from entering Constantinople.

Three battleships have gone to the Black Sea to co-operate in the defence of Chatalja.

Tales of panic, pillage and massacre by troops are coming in. It is rumoured that the town of Silivri on the coast of Marmora was burned after the Greek inhabitants had been massacred. These rumours have increased the panicky feeling in the capital but there is no basis for the sensational tales telegraphed abroad.

There will soon be twelve foreign cruisers here, while the Government is taking the most comprehensive measures to prevent disorders. Should an outbreak appear, certain the districts will be immediately closed and cordons drawn round all cross roads.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

There are 10,000 wounded in the hospitals here. Most of them are only slightly wounded. This indicates that the badly wounded have little chance of being picked up. All are on the verge of collapse. Many of them have for days been without food and without water.

The number of refugees is incalculable. They are crowding in daily. They express no wish to return to their villages but say, 'Europe is not for us. The Government will give us lands in Asia Minor where we shall live in peace.'

THE "MIGRATION OF THE TURKS."

The processions of carts containing families with their effects are most impressive. It is like the beginning of the migration of the Turks from Europe."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.

There is a growing feeling here that the Triple Entente is siding with the Allies, and the Triple Alliance with Turkey. Concern is expressed as to the upshot.

SHEIK-UL-ISLAM AND A JEHAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.

The Sheik-ul-Islam has appealed to the Ulemas to join the army and preach a holy war, citing as example the priests with crosses in their hands in the ranks of the Allies.

The commanders of the Foreign warships met on the French cruiser yesterday to concert measures in the event of protection of nationals being necessary.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Nov. 9.

The Battleships "Hibernia," "Britannia," "Commonwealth" and "Dominion," and the cruisers "Black Prince" and "Cumberland" have been ordered to proceed immediately to the Near East. Only destroyers will remain here.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 9.

The cruiser "Shannon," which is being repaired, has been ordered to be in readiness to sail in 48 hours.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Subscriptions Amounting to Over Three Lakhs.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM.

On Sunday evening a very largely-attended and representative public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held in the Town Hall under the presidency of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Dr. Sarwaddy, barrister, of Calcutta took a prominent part. The hall was crowded to suffocation and thousands had either to go away or stand outside. A good number of Hindus and Parsis were in the hall and on the dais by the President sat Mr. Damudar Sukurwalla, an ardent Hindu leader and social reformer, and Mr. Tribhuvandas Mugaldas Nathubhai.

The chairman in his speech referred to a former meeting in the Town Hall, over which he had presided in connection with the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Between the two meetings there was this in common that they showed how the dividing lines between races and religions were broken down in time of trouble and afforded a striking illustration of the potential unity of the diverse peoples who lived in peace under the British flag. The Red Crescent Fund was supported mainly by Mahomedan donations, but it had been swelled by the liberality of other races and from H. E. the Viceroy downwards there has been an unanimous demonstration of kindly feeling towards the Turks. This meeting was an assurance to Turkey of Indians' moral support, all that is to say all that Indian could give. The speech concluded with an earnest appeal for funds.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah in moving the first resolution said that the Balkan War had stirred the Moslems the most and he was glad that there were numerous Hindu brethren present to show their sympathy. The Hindus had also subscribed to relief funds by thousands. He appealed to all to pay handsomely for the succour of the widows and the wounded. The lead given by the Viceroy had been taken up by the Presidency Governors and the millions of Moslems were all grateful to his Excellency. They all fervently hoped that Britain would come forward to keep up the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The audience here demanded that the speeches in English of the chairman and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah should be translated into Urdu and this was accordingly done. In the vernacular the speakers laid stress on the long standing friendliness of Britain towards the Ottoman Empire and hoped that she would again befriend that Empire in the present crisis.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy spoke next and was greeted with applause when he stated that though Islam might now be forced to leave Europe it would regain its place there. The applause continued when he announced that Turkey had routed the Balkan States in Adrianople.

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor delivered a long speech.

Nawab Abdulla Khan of Hyderabad in subscribing Rs. 1,000 to the fund said there were two kinds of Jehad—one with the sword and another with money. As Government would not allow them to take the sword they must undertake the Jehad by paying money.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail spoke on the second resolution, stating that at a meeting of the Memons overnight Rs. 85,000 had been collected. He hoped to collect one lakh from the Memons very soon.

A Musulman lady's letter to the chairman was read, asking that a Ladies' Fund be opened, to augment the Red Crescent Fund. Mrs. Haji Hosain Ali Reza paid Rs. 1,000 herself to the Fund.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin said the British Government had fully realised its position and responsibility as the dominant Mahomedan power. It was not sufficiently known that the attachment of the Mahomadan subjects was growing and that the progress and regeneration of the Moslem States depended upon their firm unity with England. Intimate connections between the two, almost on the lines of Afghanistan and Egypt would be beneficial to both. The Mahomedans of India would hail it with delight. The speaker appealed for funds. An announcement that Mr. Damodar Sukurwalla had paid Rs. 1,000 to the Relief Fund and that he had promised to pay all the expenses of the first batch of Moslem Volunteers to the Balkan War—elicited loud cheers.

It was also announced that Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, had paid Rs. 500 to the fund. A letter from the Governor was read to the effect that his Excellency would be glad to forward any money sent him to the proper persons. His Excellency hoped that a large sum would be forthcoming as the distress of the Turkish soldiers was very great.

A telegram from the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali and H. H. the Aga Khan appealing for funds was also read.

A collection was then made in the course of which numerous valuables were handed which realized high prices on the spot. Besides these several trifles of no value were also sold in the same way, a copper pie going for 10 guineas. This went on for hours and the meeting finally broke up at a late hour. Over three lakhs were subscribed.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously at the meeting.

Resolution I.—That considering the long-continued cordial relations between Great Britain and Turkey, and the moral and material support which the former has from time to time extended to the latter, and in view of the fact that Great Britain is the greatest Mahomedan power in the world, this meeting appeals to the British Government and trusts that Great Britain will help to preserve the integrity of Turkey, and by her powerful influence help to keep up the prestige of the Ottoman Empire with which the sentiments of the Moslem world, both political and religious, are so deeply and indissolubly tied up.

Resolution II.—That this meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay desire to place on record their most cordial sense of sympathy with the Turkish Government and people and with their present situation in being drawn into this war and pray for the speedy termination of the war, and a copy of these resolutions passed at the meeting be forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy of India. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and His Imperial Majesty Khalifat-ul-Islam, Sultan of Turkey.

Resolution III.—This public meeting of Mahomedans expresses its most fervent hope that every Mussalman will feel it his duty to come forward with subscriptions to help and relieve the wounded Turkish soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the slain and their families, and that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to collect the funds and take necessary steps and send them on to proper authorities.

Resolution IV.—That the best thanks of the Meeting be conveyed to the Government for kindly allowing the use of the Town Hall.

Resolution V.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman of the meeting.

The following are some of the principal donations at the meeting :—Mr. Sheik Yassin Rs. 40,000, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Rs. 30,000, Mr. Kasim Ali Rs. 20,000, Mr. Sheik Abdur Rahaman Rs. 15,000, Mr. Sooleman Kasim Mitha Rs. 15,000, Mr. Mahomed Yesuf Soudagar Rs. 15,000, Mr. Beg Mahomed Rs. 10,000, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons 40 field-tents, worth Rs. 350, each, for the field hospital, and 1,500 slippers for the Turkish soldiers a small watch given by a boy realized Rs. 100, six silver tracelets from a widowed lady were bought by Mr. Sheik Jahasin for Rs. 500. The same Arab gentleman bought a boy's shirt for Rs. 200, and returned the garment to the youth amid cheers. Mr. Gool Mahomed Nurani's young son gave Rs. 200 and Mr. Chhotan's young son his gold studs which were sold for Rs. 100. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy gave Rs 200 for a gold ring, and a diamond ring offered by Osman Musa was disposed of for Rs. 500. Another went at Rs. 200. Hundreds of similar articles changed hands the sale proceeds going to swell the Relief fund. Two sticks sold for Rs. 100 and a wrapper to the same figures, and the like were garments returned to their late owners. Watches, rings, gold watches, chains and gold and silver bracelets dropped in by scores. The European Police Inspector on duty gave his watch and it brought Rs. 500. Finally a bundle of watches and odds-and-ends was sold for Rs. 2,500.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Bengal Government has issued the following Press "communique" :—

A royal proclamation dated 25th October 1912 has been issued by His Majesty the King Emperor, declaring the neutrality of His Majesty's Government during the state of war between Turkey and Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece, Turkey and Montenegro, and Turkey and Servia. The proclamation, which has been republished in the "Gazette of India," draws attention to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act 1870 (33 & 34 Vice. Cap. 90) whereby any British subject who without the license of His Majesty accepts service in the military or naval forces of either of belligerent powers, or in any other way infringes condition of neutrality, renders himself liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted. In order that no subject of His Imperial Majesty may unwarily render himself liable to prosecution the attention of the public is invited to the provisions of the statute which is in force throughout British India.

LUCKNOW MOSLEM MEETING.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 9.

A very largely-attended meeting of Mahomedans was held here to-day. Those present included the Rajas of Mahumadabad, Jehangirabad and Pirpur and religious leaders of the Sunnis and the Mujhtakidi of the Shias. The meeting held in order to raise subscriptions on behalf of the Red Crescent Fund. The Hon. Mr. Lovett, Commissioner of Lucknow, presided and in the course of his address said that he was desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to express His Honour's warmest wishes for the success of the meeting. Resolutions were passed sympathising with the Turks in the difficulties and dangers which they had to face through the Balkan War, and appealing for subscriptions in aid of their valiant wounded, and innocent widows and orphans. Subscriptions amounting to upwards of Rs. 30,000 were announced, the Raja of Mahmudabad contributing Rs. 10,000, the Raja of Jehangirabad Rs. 5,000 and Sir James Meston Rs. 250.

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL MISSION.

DELHI Nov. 10.

Arrangements are in progress for sending an All-India Medical Mission to Turkey under Dr. Ansari of Delhi. Other doctors and dressers have volunteered their services, some being prepared to pay their own travelling expenses. The equipment and stores are being ordered from London through the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali.

The Comrade is inviting subscriptions from the Turkish Relief Funds in India for the mission, which is to start as soon as possible.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 10.

Sir George Roos-Kepple has subscribed. Rs. 500 to the British fund for the relief of Turkish sufferers.

Prayers are being offered at mosques in Lahore for the victory of the Turkish arms, and subscriptions are being collected in aid of the Turkish Relief Fund.

A Moslem bank, the Orient Bank of India, proposes to sell its shares, amounting to two crores, to the public, and give the amount realised as a loan to the Turkish Government. At a meeting thanks were offered to Lord Hardinge for permitting Indian Moslems to offer loans to Turkey.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu has subscribed Rs. 150 to the Red Crescent Society for the relief of the Turkish wounded on the battlefields.

The following telegram dated Constantinople, November 7, was received by the Ottoman Consul-General at 8 a. m. yesterday :—

Here is the account of the battles fought till now around Adrianople. On the 22nd and 23rd October a force attached to the garrison of Adrianople attacked the line Carayousouf-Tauon-Kairoudjon. The fight resulted in Ottoman successes. The enemy attacked from their side the zone Maraoc. The engagement which followed was sanguinary and the attack was violently repulsed. The sortie effected on the 29th inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses. The enemy was repulsed as far as two or three kilometres. On the 5th instant the enemy suffered new heavy losses.

NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE Nov. 10.

A special "Mysore Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-day proclaims the appointment of Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, C. I. E. as Dewan of Mysore and President of the Council in succession to Mr. Ananda Row C. I. E. who has asked the Maharaja to allow him to lay down his office. The new Dewan received his Sanad from the Maharaja at a special durbar held at the capital at 2 p.m. to-day.

In a separate "Gazette Extraordinary" published to-day the Maharaja in bidding farewell to Mr. Ananda Row desired to place on record his high appreciation of that gentleman's eminent services to the State. During his long service of nearly 40 years, Mr. Ananda Row had always set a very high example of zeal and devotion to duty. His deep culture, his open mind, his strict impartiality and sense of justice, and above all his unswerving personal loyalty to the ruler of his State, were qualities which had earned him the regard and esteem, not only of the Maharaja but of all classes of his Highness's subjects.

Mr. Ananda Row retires on the full salary of the Dewanship for three months, in lieu of privilege leave, and as a mark of the Maharaja's personal favor will draw a special pension of Rs. 1,250 from 10th February, 1913.

At Ilford on Oct. 27, suffragettes ruined numbers of letters in pillar-boxes by the use of chemicals.

THE IMPERIAL NAVY.

Condition of the Home Line of Naval Defence.

COLONIAL CO-OPERATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.

At the banquet at the Guildhall, Mr. Churchill, replying to the toast of the Navy, emphasised that there was no harm in plain speech. The Germans had robust minds and a high sense of honour and fairplay, and they liked affairs to be put fairly and squarely.

Mr. Churchill said the relations between Britain and Germany had steadily improved with every evidence of our determination to maintain our supremacy at sea. The way to end the rivalry was to go right on and prove that we could not be overtaken.

He announced that he would propose improvements in pay before the end of Parliament. This would further stimulate buoyant recruiting. It would be possible to bring the sixth battle squadron into existence in 1913, fully manned thus increasing the margin of security.

The strong British fleet now in the Mediterranean demanded special vigilance in Home waters. He had no reason to anticipate trouble, but the Home fleets were quite equal to any task that might be imposed upon them.

Mr. Churchill continued :—"This year is memorable by reason of the participation by the Dominions in the Naval defence of the Empire. At the present moment, at a similar banquet to this, the Premier of the Commonwealth is explaining how the Australian Fleet will be controlled by the Admiralty in war time. In a few days, in the Canadian Parliament will be announced a Naval policy worthy of the power and loyalty of the great Dominion."

Mr. Churchill said that the future required renewed exertions, for none could foretell difficulties and dangers, though none would doubt our resolve and ability to come safely through them.

Colonel Seely, Minister of War, paid a tribute to the work of the Dominions in the creation of citizen armies, and said he looked forward to the day when everyone would extend civil patriotism to defending his country.

LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Indian Appeals in the Privy Council.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Privy Council has allowed appeals in the case of Muhammed Ismail Khan versus Lala Sheomukh Rai, from decrees of the Allahabad High Court, regarding the right of female inheritance in the presence of male issue. The case has again been remanded to India for decision as to whether the ancient custom cited in the case really prevails.

LONDON HINDU SABHA.

Inaugurated on Dewali Day.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The London Hindu Sabha was inaugurated to-day, by a reception on the occasion of the celebration of the Diwali festival at 21 Cromwell-Road.

Jessra Singh Sessodia is chairman of the Sabha, which is designed to foster brotherly relations between Hindus here, and to assist them in times of distress, and to organise the celebration of Hindu festivals.

Dr. Coomaraswamy said England greatly needed permeation by Oriental ideas, and urged that the headquarters should be made a centre where interested Westerners could be instructed in the psychology and the basic ideas of Orientals, and particularly in Hindu culture.

HOME RULE.

Mr. Bonar Law's Remedy for a Settlement.

LONDON. Nov. 9.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Liverpool, yesterday, said that Unionists when in power would reduce the Nationalist representation in the Imperial Parliament to forty-five members and that that would end the Home Rule question for ever.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The South African Rugby team to-day defeated the Midlands by 25 points to 3, at Leicester.

COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 8.

The citizens of Karachi will give a garden party to Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband on Monday, the 25th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Zoological Gardens.

The Karachi Club will invite the retiring Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband to an evening party at the Club premises on the Cutchery-road on Monday, the 2nd December, at 10 p.m.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC IN JAIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

A severe epidemic of plague rages in Jaipur City, 420 deaths having been reported in the last weekly return. The epidemic is the more remarkable as there are no plague cases elsewhere in Rajputana and Ajmer, Mowara.

Sir K. G. Gupta will arrive here on Monday next, and he leaves Allahabad on Tuesday.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, Nov. 9.

In view of the attempt made to wreck the Governor's special train in June last, a very close watch was kept on the occasion of his Excellency's journey by trolley from Ghoom to Siliguri on the 30th October, and it is stated that a suspicious-looking Bengalee youth was arrested at Tindharia' the locomotive headquarters of the Railway below Kurseong. Farther enquiry is being made into the antecedents of the suspect.

AMENDED EXCISE DUTIES.

Cotton Mixed Fabrics: Mill Working Stores.

SOME EXEMPTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The following Customs Circular No. 8 of 1912, has been issued :—

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of assessment of excise duty on goods made partly of cotton and partly of silk or wool, under Section 6 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896.

Such mixed goods are liable to pay duty at the value of the finished product, whereas in many cases the silk or wool contained therein has already been assessed for duty on import. It has been represented that the realisation of the duty on duty-paid yarns contained in the cloth is unfair and causes considerable hardship, and in order to remove this hardship the Government of India have decided that, where in the case of these mixed goods duty-paid yarn is contained otherwise than in borders or ends, the Collector may, at his discretion fix the value of such fabrics for taxable purposes at the total value of the finished article, less a proportion thereof represented by duty paid-yarns contained therein.

(2). It has also been represented to the Government of India by the Bombay Millowners' Association that certain articles, such as tallow, cotton rope, risin, size, soluble oils, and drawing-in-frames, imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes, should be exempted from import duty. After giving the matter their careful consideration the Government of India have decided to exempt drawing-in-frames from import duty when imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill, provided that they are shown to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton. They have also decided to allow a refund of duty in the case of tallow, subject to the following procedure:—On importation the duty should be paid and the Customs Department should notify the Cotton Excise Department of the mill on whose behalf the tallow is being imported. Details of the importation being furnished at the mill and account of the receipts and consumption of tallow should be regularly kept. Stocks would be checked by the Excise Department, and on receipt of a certificate from the Inspector as to the quantity consumed a refund of the duty involved would be made by the Customs Department. No refund would be made if applied for more than six month after importation.

The above procedure is to be regarded as tentative in the first instance for one year, and is subject to revision should it be found to be unsatisfactory.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

Assessors to Represent the Diocese of Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

Acting on the suggestion of the head of the Episcopal Synod in Allahabad in 1910, that steps be taken towards constituting a provisional Synod composed of Bishops, priests and laymen, and that such members should be as far as possible be elected, meetings have been held in Rangoon, and owing to the scattered area of the Diocese of Burma, the Bishop's Council has elected the following assessors to represent the province:—The Ven'ble Archdeacon Cory Rev. G. Whitehead, Mr. C. Dawson, Maulmein, and Po Thit, Rangoon.

The Synod will open their session at Calcutta on December 28th.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

City Architects fail to Pass the Doctor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9th.

The Calcutta Corporation is rather in a dilemma.

Earlier in the year they advertised in India and in England for a City Architect at Rs. 1,350 a month, and asked their chairman, then at home on leave, to interview the likely candidates, in England and recommend some one for the appointment. He and Mr. Wyness, a commissioner, who was also at home, interviewed four candidates and selected Mr. Clapham (39) F.R.I.B.A., (London), on condition that he passed a medical examination by Sir Havelock Charles. If Mr. Clapham did not pass, a Mr. Horth was to be medically examined and recommended. Now news has reached India that both gentlemen had failed to pass the doctor's examination, and the chairman is to recommend the Corporation at a meeting on Wednesday, to ask Sir Bramwell Thomas to make two selections from applicants, and after having them medically examined to report to the Corporation.

CONSIGNMENTS OF FODDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

A Press *communique* states :—

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the Bombay Presidency, the Government of India have decided that freight on consignments of fodder booked from stations on the Tapti-Valley Railway and stations on the North East (excluding the Midland section) and the South East lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway stations in the Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and East and West Khandesh civil districts of the Bombay Presidency, shall from the 6th November 1912 until further notice, be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of half an anna per four-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile, and that the balance of the freight charges calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid to the railway companies by Government and debited to the head "33 Famine Relief," in the accounts. It is hoped that the grant of the above concessions will stimulate private trade in fodder so that all available supplies may be utilised.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

BARODA TRAMWAYS.

Reply of the Gaekwar to the Shareholders.

SOME OF THE FACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 9.

The following note has been published at Baroda :—

As some remarks have been made about his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's policy regarding industrial concerns, in the report of the proceedings of the fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited, published in the press on November 4, it is desirable in fairness to all concerned to review in brief the main particulars.

The concern was floated about four years ago. It was floated not on mere empty promises but on the strength of a charter granted to Karmalli Brothers, giving substantial concessions. The State acquired at considerable expense sides for the widening of roads both for the main line and the branch lines. The grantees were allowed the free use of stones from the quarries at Jojwa. Water for roads was allowed free of charge. Track-rent was fixed at a specially low figure for the first five years, to help the undertaking in its infant stage.

The grantees on their part agreed to substantially commence the construction of the tramway within six months of the date of the agreement, and to complete and equip the same ready in every respect for opening and working for traffic, within 24 months of the date of the agreement. It may be noted here that certain lines of tramway were authorised for immediate construction, and certain others could be made and maintained after giving intimation three months before the commencement of the work. The chairman is reported to have said at the meeting that in the second year the State wished the Company to extend at once the lines into the city suburb, as in the charter, which the Company did to the extent of three miles in all, and borrowed Rs. 50,000 at 4 per cent. from the State to enable it to do so. The result was a diminution of profits and no dividend.

This statement evidently purports to absolve the Company from any responsibility in regard to diminution of profits due to extensions of the tram-line and to shift it on to the State. It would have been better if the statement had been made after ascertaining the facts. The grantees had agreed to complete certain lines within a specified period. They must evidently have done so on the basis of certain business calculations. The State never wished the Company to do anything beyond what had been voluntarily agreed upon. The Company never represented of the State that they should be excused from extending the line pointed out that such extensions would involve the Company in a diminution of profits. On the contrary, the Company was anxious to have the extensions to increase their profits and therefore ask for a loan. The application made by the Company itself corroborates this statement. Evidently the Company pushed on the work of extension in the hope of increasing the profits. If the extensions proved unprofitable the Company must thank its own Directors for incorrect calculations of traffic receipts and working expenses, etc. Moreover, as soon as the Company found that the branch lines could not pay and requested permission to take them off, the State granted the permission promptly and willingly. This attitude does not show to an ordinary mind any want of good-will towards the Concern.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Company had put forward a claim for a lakh of rupees as compensation from the State for having laid and removed branch lines. This claim to compensation for one's own business blunders, seems to be quite a new method in business enterprise.

(2) There is a reference to the Company having borrowed Rs. 50,000 from the State at 4 per cent. to lay the branch lines. The loan was granted by the State as a special concession, at a special rate of interest, notwithstanding that there was an understanding with the Bank of Baroda, Limited, to the effect that the State should not, except under special circumstances, grant any loans to industrial or commercial concerns except through the bank. And yet in this instance the State came forward to help the Tramway Company as a special concession.

(3) With these facts, which ought to be within the knowledge of the responsible directors of the concern, it is difficult to conceive how, and in what circumstances, persons who ought to know better, make statements likely to misguide the public in regard to the State's attitude towards the Baroda Tramway Company, Limited.

(4) The Tramway Company has been already allowed to sell the surplus stock before the liquidation of the existing loan. It is also difficult to know on what authority the chairman has made the statement that the state has no intention of allowing any further state loan at 4 per cent. Consideration of the question has only been postponed till after the present loan is paid.

(5.) It appears from the particulars noted above that the criticism is based on no reliable information. The tendency on the part of an industrial and commercial concern to rely every now and then on State aid and philanthropic assistance, particularly to make up for their own busines miscalculations, is not a healthy sign of progress.

(6.) The State has been doing its best to foster private enterprise. But there must certainly be a limit to its generority when subsidies are asked for more or less on philanthropic grounds. There is no reason why a business concern, instead of running to the State for subsidies or special favours, should not raise the necessary funds by debentures or other business methods.

PROPOSED CALCUTTA "HOME."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 10.

A scheme is being formed for the establishment in Calcutta, in connection with the Old Mission Church, of a boys' home and a settlement for the benefit of the poorer Europeans and Eurasians of Calcutta. A site for the proposed buildings has been secured in the vicinity of Bow bazar. It is estimated that three and a half lakhs of rupees will be required for the land and building.

CUSTOM HOUSE ACCOUNTS

Appointment of an Auditor for Chief Indian Ports.

AN IMPORTANT POST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the appointment of an Auditor of Custom House Accounts in India, whose duties will be to visit the Customs ports of Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Chittagong, with a view to audit the accounts of the Custom houses in these places.

Mr. C. W. Sandford, formerly Auditor Custom House, Calcutta, has been appointed to the post. He is at present in Karachi with his two assistants, engaged in reorganising the accounts department of the Local Custom House. Mr. Sandford has already done very useful work in connection with the revision of the accounts procedure obtaining in the Bombay Custom House.

PARSEE CONFERENCE.

History of the Past Two Years' Progress.

The Parsee Zoroastrian Conference continued its sitting on Saturday and Sunday under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Wadia.

A very large number of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, were present, including high priests, and other priests, members of the Parsi Panchayat, and representatives of the various professions and the old and distinguished Parsee families.

The proceedings on Saturday were of a formal nature, Mr. Jeejeebhai Pestonji Mistry reading the report of the work done by the Standing Committee of the Conference, during the past twelve months.

The work entrusted to this Committee included the establishment of depots for milk for the use of Parsee infants, among whom the mortality is very high; (2) circulation of cheap religious literature (3) the problem of unemployed Parsees, and (4) reforming the customs which crept into the Parsi community during their long connection with Hindu, and another communities of India.

The Standing Committee is devoting itself to formulating schemes to put into effect the resolutions on the above subjects passed by the Conference at its last sessions, and will shortly place the schemes before the Parsee Community for their acceptance at a future session.

Several gentlemen read essays and papers relating to the questions of Parsee religious and social reform.

Dr. N. N. Katrak read a paper on the health of the Parsees, dealing with the sanitary aspects. Mr. Beheramgehar Timuzas Anklesaria read an essay on the marriage ceremony and customs amongst the ancient Persians; Miss Baisi Limji Palamkote read a letter about the Parsees' social condition; Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhai Madirshah gave an history of Sanjan (the first Parsee colony in India); and Dr. K. M. Dubash read a paper on infantile mortality amongst the Parsees.

Continuing its work on Sunday, the Conference met in the morning—and some further papers were read :—

Dr. Kaikhosro Kersaspji Dadachanji read a paper on Parsee education and Parsee health; Mr. Jehangir P. Pavri read a paper on the Parsees and agriculture; Dr. D. R. Bardi read an essay on the eyesight of school children; Mr. A. K. Viesanevalla read a paper comparing "Patit" and "Satum" prayers; Dr. K. N. Sahiar read a paper on the funeral ceremony among the priests of the Parsees; and Mr. Meherjibhai Madon on the morals of the Parsee religious ceremony.

The papers and essays having been read, the Conference adopted several resolutions.

The first referred to the necessity of educating the sons of the priestly class and providing for their suitable training. The second resolution drew the attention of the Parsees to the insufficient accommodation for Parsee children in the Parsee charitable educational institutions; the resolution urging the desirability of spreading a knowledge of the English language amongst Parsee children and educating in technical and commercial institutions those who were not good enough for the arts and science colleges.

The other resolutions adopted were in regard to the necessity for medical inspection of Parsee schools; and the appointment of a number of educated priests and scholars to enlighten the Parsees as to the true precepts of their religion.

One important resolution was also passed, the Conference declaring that it was desirable to appoint a Charity Organization Society with a view to really needy and deserving parties deriving the benefit of the various charities.

The Conference also thought it desirable to encourage agricultural pursuits amongst the Parsees, and it was resolved to request the Standing Committee to devote their attention to this question as well.

The appointment of new committees and secretaries having been made, the usual complimentary resolutions were passed.

This concluded the business before the Third Zoroastrian Conference.

LORD RIPON'S STATUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The statue of Lord Ripon arrived in Calcutta on Thursday last. It will remain in charge of the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu until the selection of a suitable site for its location.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Fifth Provincial Conference of Co-operative Societies will be held here from the 4th to the 7th January next. The Governor will open the proceedings, and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon will preside.

DESTRUCTIVE LAHORE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

A serious fire, breaking out early this morning inside the Shalimar Gate, Lahore, destroyed five houses, causing damage estimated at one lakh. Devali illuminations are believed to have caused the fire.

STATE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 26th October 1912, show a gain of Rs. 3,62,85,723, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE ARYAN CONFERENCE.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar Denounces Caste Demon.

A NOTABLE SPEECH.

On Saturday afternoon, the Aryan Brotherhood Conference opened its Conference at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall.

A large number of Hindu ladies and gentlemen of all sections who are liberal enough to abandon caste distinctions, gathered in the spacious hall under the Presidency of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

The President, in opening the proceedings gave a short history of the Aryan Brotherhood which he said at present had only 150 members. These 150, however, he assured the audience, included of many distinguished men from the Gaekwar of Baroda downwards.

In the course of his address Sir Narayan said the Aryan Brotherhood was an institution, whose single aim was to effect reform in the custom of caste which has formed the main obstacle to the progress of the Hindu community. In the circular inviting this Conference the statement was made that in declaring itself against caste in the form in which it existed the Brotherhood was but taking its stand upon the humanising principles of the Vedas, the Upanishads, and the Bhagawad Gita. In some quarters the correctness of that statement had been challenged. By some others they had been told that by appealing to those religious authorities and making them the basis of their attitude towards and fight against caste, they were using questionable ground because they relied on the "Shastras" which, it is said, have enslaved the Hindu, instead of boldly taking their stand on "Reason" and condemning caste on the practical ground that it had led to much mischief and sapped the vitality of the people.

The speaker then proceeded to contest the objection. "Custom," he quoted, "supersedes the Shastras," which means that the Shastras, which represent laws made in the past have to give way to the necessity of the present, which makes for the custom or usage of the future.

Every custom began as an innovation on the Shastras, and involved a departure from them. But custom coming at the outset as a reformer and corrector of the Shastras has become in its turn a tyrant. Then it has ceased to be the law of reason and people accept the present blindly and are tossed between the present and the past, and Hindu society is staggered. But the original principle underlying the sanction of custom as distinguished from the sanction of Shastras is that society must move with intelligence in accordance with the need of the times by making the eternal truth of the Upanishads and the Love of the Geeta its guiding lights.

Going back to the origin of caste, the speaker continued they found it declared in the Vedas that the Brahmin came from the mouth of Brahma, that the Kshatriyas were the arms of Brahma, that the Vaishyas were his hands, and that the Shudras were his feet. Only four castes were referred to. There was nothing to show that birth formed the test of a man's caste. Rather it would seem that a man's vocation determined his caste. That was rendered absolutely clearly in the "Bhagawad Gita," which says that the four castes were formed with reference to a man's qualities and action. It follows that the institution of four castes was devised in the primary stages of Aryan society as an economic necessity to serve the purpose of what modern political economic call division of labour. But caste had long ceased to be an economic force; beginning with four castes it had developed or rather degenerated into thousands, each divided from and against the other until the word Hindu had become a mere name with no reality of union in their law books it was laid down that any inferior caste could rise to the superior caste such as that of Brahmin in the fifth sixth or seventh generations. Even that had ceased to be. And the determining factor of each of these thousands of caste had come to be not quality or action but birth. Caste then was becoming, if it had not already become extinct as an economic force. Of what use was it then for progress?

CASTE AS A MORAL FORCE.

Sir Narayen then discussed caste as a moral force. In times when education had not enlightened reason, and men were not inspired by the idea of liberty of thought and action, they must be subjected to the rigour of the law of religious and social institutions. They must obey the law, for it is only by obeying that they can learn sooner or later to command themselves and others. That was the spirit in which the "Shastras" conceived caste in the earlier stages of society. To him who was a stranger to Brahma there must be the regulation and restraint of law. But to him who had put on Brahma law was lifeless and he need be under no boundage of caste or custom. He was free—what the sages called "Jivan Mukta." That no doubt came to be recognised by some of the Shastras as the appropriate condition and essential of the life of an ascetic only. But their saints declined to accept the principle that the ascetic alone is and can be free and is led by the Spirit. To retire from the world was no doubt one way of becoming free from the yoke of its bondage; but though they retired from the world, the world did not retire from them. "The ascetic often turns out the worst egotist" said Bamakrishna Paramahamsa. "Real manhood and spirituality lie in living in the world, taking its responsibilities, and in serving society in peace and love. That is true freedom and real renunciation. One of their saints had put it in these words :—"The Jivan-Mukta (i.e. the ascetic) with all his release from the bondage of the world, cannot attain to the love of God so long as he is wanting in devotion."

DECAY OF CASTE INFLUENCE.

This is the religious aspect of freedom or liberty continued the lecturer. Secularly, it has this practical lesson for us. The laws of caste are no longer laws restraining vice; we live in an age of liberty of thought and action. We are led by the modern spirit. In these days of education and liberty do you think, can you say that caste serves as a moral and disciplining force? Nearly every caste is proving in that respect chaos and confusion. Men eat and drink as they like, eat at hotels and restaurants and Irani shops and castes are powerless. How much of hypocrisy and double lives this has led to, we all know. It is but the barest description of many that we are living, because of caste, lives of mental and moral contradiction. In the old days, when education had no diffusing influence, when ideas of liberty of thought and conduct had not the strength they are having now, when the world-force had not grown upon us, caste with all its evil, perhaps, checked immorality and intemperance. But now it is proving powerless, you may eat and drink and act as you like provided you live to all appearance an orthodox life of caste. You are safe and caste keeps you, and you keep your caste. Caste serves no useful purpose now, either economic or moral, only it has made cowards of us.

Our character is being unhinged, our divisions and dissensions are being sharpened, our activities for public good are being weakened, our very national existence is being threatened by this demon of caste, which has made and is making cowards of us. "What does India teach?" is the title of many a book that has been written and may be written. Over and above all it teaches, are writ large the words: "India teaches Caste;" and yet, when borrowing from us our caste spirit, others beat us with the weapon we have forged, we complain, forgetting that we are paid in our own coin!

I know it is up-hill work but the more up-hill, the better, concluded Sir Narayen. It is trials that test the worth of men and people. Here we must catch inspiration from the washerwoman who said: "The more trouble, the more lion." Whether we succeed or we fail, we must fight the demon of caste, and present-day forces are on our side. Our beginning may be small and feeble, but I hold to the faith that from the smallest beginnings greatest nations are made. In waging war against caste as it exists, we are fighting against the life of dissimulation, cowardice, indecision of character, and narrowness of life and vision which it has bred hitherto and which it is breeding now more than in the past. Ours is a moral warfare and if we stand firm in spite of ridicule and belittling, we shall win. Go on, and God-speed you in this work of "Love," which is the healer and unifier of all.

Before the address had been delivered, Mr. K. R. Daphtary, the Secretary, had read the first two resolutions stating the creed of the Conference. In doing so he read a short speech. The resolutions were passed after being seconded by Mr. D. G. Padhye.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following was the inaugural resolution :—

"(a) That this Conference desires to affirm that though at present divided into numerous castes and creeds, the Hindu Community is homogenous according to the essential principles of its ancient and authoritative scriptures; but that nevertheless certain disintegrating and disruptive evils have crept into it and sapped the bond of unity and brotherhood, so as to impede its progress in accordance with the requirements of the present times and that therefore this Conference declares that the time is come to make a sustained and organised effort to educate the community as to the evils in question and take definite practical steps to ensure the unity of the community for its march onwards in the race of the advancing nations of modern times.

(b) That this Conference is of opinion that the numerous distinctions and differences of castes in vogue among us and the ideas of superiority and inferiority based on mere birth and irrespective of merits, qualifications, status, character, capacity and occupation offend against the right foundations of religion and society and are responsible for the evils, which in effort have weakened the growth of the Community in all material directions and checked grievously the spirit of union of progress, and of enterprize."

The subjects committee was then formed and the Conference closed for the day.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

At the session held yesterday, the following resolutions were passed.

(a) That this Conference is of opinion that marriages between Hindus of different castes are in conformity with ancient Hindu usage and the binding Shastras and religious authorities and that the legal and other obstacles that lie in their way are detrimental to the natural developement of the Community. (b) That this Conference recommends strongly the removal of these bars and impediments and in particular impresses upon the Government the necessity of passing a legislative measure to remove all doubt regarding the validity of marriages among Hindus irrespective of the castes or sub-castes to which they belong. III. (a) That this Conference recommends to the different caste and their members to give liberty to their castemen, to have interdining and intermarriage relations (with at least such castes and castemen as are closely allied to theirs, and gradually to extend the sphere of such relations). (b) That this Conference recommends to the Shethias, Patels, punch and persons in authority to use their influence in overcoming the difficulties which comes in the way of wholesome relaxations of the restrictions and barriers of caste. IV (a) That this Conference while it notes with satisfaction the desire shown for their own progress and betterment by many caste of the Hindu Community, regrets the tendency evinced in the course of their efforts to proceed on such lines of narrowness and sectional interest as are prejudicial to the unity and the progess and welfare of the community at large. (b) That this Conference is of opinion that great service will be done to the Hindu Community by the establishment of educational humanitarian institutions like hospitals, schools, colleges, convents &c., on the broad basis of humanity with no caste distinctions. V. (a) That this Conference is of opinion that facility should be given to Hindu converts to return to the Hindu fold and that the portals of Hinduism should be made as catholic as they were of yore. (b) That this Conference desires to put on record its emphatic opinion that the progress of the community depends essentially on the elevation and the education and enlightenment of its womanhood and records its appreciation of the high ideals of female virtue and accomplishment pourtrayed and typified in the ancient literature of the Hindu Community. VI. That the creed of the Conference should be :—(a) Disapproval of the present multitudinous distinctions of castes and sub-castes, and (b) approval of a programme to actively promote a minimum their reduction to the four ancient varnas, and that future Conference under this organization should be restricted to persons accepting this creed. VII. That this Conference appoints a working committee of the following ladies and gentlemen, with power to fill in vacancies and to add to their number to take steps to propagate the views embodied in these resolutions to prepare a register of persons agreeing to give effect to such resolutions with a view to the formation of a society of such persons and generally to carry out the aims and objects of this Conference.

On Sunday Sir N. G. Chandavarker, in winding up the proceedings of the Conference, said that a gathering such as the one assembled there that evening would have been an impossibility twenty years ago and he was sure hardly a dozen people would have attended such a meeting a decade back. But times had changed. There were, of course moments when he almost despared of the future of India, but had always been his honest conviction that the soul of India was awakening though rather slowly. There were no Ranade's or Telangs now but still they had the satisfaction to know that there were in their midst men like the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and his able and patriotic band of followers, the Servants of India who might he called the "flowers of youth."

The speaker then referred to the services of Messrs. Daphtary and Padhye and the volunteers and others, for the great services they had rendered.

Lastly, he alluded to the co-operation of the large number of Hindu ladies, and said that the Hindu ladies of the day were models of modesty, humility devotion and virtue. The speech concluded. Ended in a prayer for divine help in the regeneration of the motherland.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Sir N. G. Chandavarker, and cheers for him, the Gaekwar and their Majesties, terminated the proceedings.

GOLF IN AFGHANISTAN.

Novel Use of the Holes by the Amir's Subjects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

An amusing story comes from Kabul. The Amir has introduced Golf into Afghanistan, and some fairly good links have been made in the neighbourhood of the capital. The common people have been much puzzled by the well-kept greens, and recognising, apparently, that the game is literally a royal one, they have put the holes to a practical purpose. Petitions to the Amir are placed in them at night in the hope that they will really reach him when he is going the round of the links.

His Majesty however, resents this attempt to take advantage of his recreations and he has ordered all such petitions to be burned unread.

CALEDONIANS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

The Caledonian Society, on the lines of those in the Presidency towns in India, and known as the Caledonian Society of Burma, has been formed in Rangoon at a meeting with Sir Harvey Adamson as patron, and the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice, the Hon. Mr. F. D. Stewart, Mr. A. W. Binning and Mr. C. T. Graham, as vice-patrons. A constitution and rules have been adopted, and a strong representative working committee, with Mr. J. MacKenna, I. C. S. as president, has been formed.

THE BISHOP AT PANCHGANI.

Annual Distribution of School Prizes.

The Right Rev. Dr. Palmer Bishop of Bombay, and Mrs. Palmer visited Panchgani on Wednesday last. The occasion was the Annual Distribution of prizes at the Boys' High School. A large assembly of visitors and residents filled the Gymnasium when the proceedings commenced at 4-30 p.m.

The Principal (Rev. T. Rowan, M.A., B.D.), presented a most satisfactory and encouraging report. The school—he stated—had about doubled its numbers in the past 4 years. It was now necessary to provide extra Boarding accommodation. A new dormitory would be erected, at a cost of over Rs. 6,000, during the Christmas vacation. There would then be splendid accommodation for 100 Boarders. Boys still came to the school from all over India. Two new English masters of University standing joined the staff during the year and an extra master was due in February next. With a staff of six University men, the school could offer educational advantages unsurpassed by any school in Bombay Presidency at least. The results in Public examinations during the year were very satisfactory. In the Cambrige Locals in the Trinity College, London, Music Examinations and the School of Art Examinations pupils from the school had done very well. Two honours and two distinctions were obtained in the last Cambridge. Locals and a Government Scholarships had also been obtained. The interest in all kinds of out-door games continued as keen as ever. The Cadet Corps was in a most efficient condition. Last year the School Team had annexed most of the possible trophies and it expected to do the same before the close of this year. A Sergeant-Instructor was permanently attached to the school. He had charge of the training of Cadets and of all Gymnastic Instruction regularly taken in the Gymnasium erected last year through the liberality of Mr. Maganlal Hergovandas of Bombay. The Principal announced that he would be leaving for short furlough in 1913. He would be at Panchgani until full arrangements had been made for the year, and all pupils settled in. The six months he hoped to spend in England would not be all holiday. After 5 years' experience of the work, there was much to be talked over and planned for the further development of the school, and in particular he hoped to effect the affiliation of the Boys' school to a good English Public School. This would mean, among other things, that parents could send their children direct from Panchgani to an English school with the maximum of advantage and the minimum of trouble and expense. Among plans for the future the Principal mentioned the proposed erection of a School Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Plans were already being prepared. A workshop would also be erected with as little delay as possible. The school buildings would then be very fairly complete.

Several friends of the school had generously aided it during the year. H. E. Sir George Clarke had given valuable prizes and he and Lady Clarke had most kindly contributed towards the Laboratory Fund. Sir Henry Procter and Mr. Gregor-Pearse had also materially aided the same fund, whilst Captain Gillespie and Mr. Israel had given handsome prizes. The school was most grateful for such considerate and encouraging help.

In a brief summary of facts concerning the school the Principal pointed out that 110 new boys had been admitted in the past 4 years; 34 had passed Cambridge Examination some with Honours and Distinctions; 25 had obtained drawing certificates from the Bombay School of Art; 13 had passed the Trinity College London Music Examination, and 5 had obtained Government Scholarships. There had been in the school within the period an expenditure of Rs. 1,73,393. A school library had been formed which now contained 150 volumes and over Rs. 3,000 had been spent in the purchase of new furniture. In addition to this Rs. 16,000 had been spent in the erection and fitting out of a Gymnasium. In the end it was good to be able to report that the school had paid its way all along and was in debt to no one.

The work at the school had its responsibilities and anxieties but it was full of happiness and bright with promise. With "God's before" there were no years for the future "To advance" was the school motto and that advance in the highest and best sense might mark all the work-advance onward and upward was their earnest effects and most fervent hope in an interesting speech the Bishop congratulated the school on the great strides it had made. He had closely watched its progress during the past three years, and he considered its advance was truly remarkable. There were two qualities necessary for success, the spirit of adventure and the spirit of thoroughness and he felt both qualities were dominant in the Boys' High School. It was on these two qualities that success in all spheres largely depended and it had been on them that the strength of the British Rule in India had been built up. The spirit of adventure was the spirit of faith and courage, it was the opposite of sitting down idly in the face of difficulty. The importance of thoroughness must be obvious to all, but the character for thoroughness had to be formed early in school life. School was the right place for forming the habit of doing things well. This habit would remain all through life if definitely formed now. He hoped the boys would remember this, and if sometimes, lessons seemed duel and they were inclined to slur over them let them brace up their minds to do their work thoroughly. The good habit so formed would remain long after some of the lessons were quite forgotten, and this was the essential thing. He would appeal to the boys to advance the good name of their school by all means in their power. They had a good school, let them make it better. Now they could make their school better by living truly—putting aside all meanness and seeking in all things to be upright and manly. In the future they could do so even more effectively by the useful and trustworthy lives they lived by the sustained honest effort to attain true success in life.

Mrs. Palmer then graciously presented the prizes, of which there were a goodly number including two of special value presented by Sir George Clarke. Three hearty cheers having been given for the Bishop and Mrs. Palmer the interesting proceedings came to an end.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

Last night at 10-30 o'clock a fire broke out in the stables attached to a building situated at the junction of Kalbadevi-road and Princess-street. Some children living in the building, which is owned by one Chubildas Laxmidas Bhimji, a Hindu merchant, let off some fire-works, which set fire to the hay in the stables. An alarm was raised and Superintendent Jones with Inspectors Spiers and Power, who were on duty at the spot for Diwali went up to the stables and pulled down the left on which the hay was stored. Several fire-engines arrived on scene, but the police had already succeeded in putting out the fire.

The damage to the building and property in it is estimated at about Rs. 700.

The subject of a home for beggars in Colombo is again engaging the attention of the authorities and it is expected that before long a practical scheme will be formulated whereby an institution of the kind suggested may be worked satisfactorily. Further discussion is at present in abeyance, pending the return from Europe of the Mayor of Colombo at the end of the current month.

The soldier, who fired at Sir Francis Hay, the Governor of Hong Kong, on March 8 last, was tracked to Tientsin, and was finally arrested at Kirin after a sensational chase extending over several months.

T. Burrows swung clubs at Vancouver, on Oct. 26, for 84 hours 4 minutes, thus establishing a new world's record.

Electioneering riots between the Liberals and Conservatives took place at Havana on Oct 25. Street fighting was frequent, with the result that many persons were killed and many more wounded.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

CO-OPERATION OF DOMINIONS IN THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCES.

A Ministerial Statement.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Oct. 27.

Speaking at Rossendale yesterday Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said he was convinced that as a result of the visit of Mr. Borden and his colleagues no effort would be wanting on their part to provide the assistance and support they might deem necessary to maintain and even to strengthen Great Britain's supremacy at sea. There was on the part of the Canadian Ministry and people a natural and laudable desire for a greater measure of consultation and co-operation with the motherland than prevailed in the past. Such a course was not intended to, and it need not open up those difficult problems which seeming to entail questions of taxation and representation, made that policy for many years past a dead issue. Therefore, the dominions might immediately be given a larger share in the executive direction of defence. Everybody would be glad if a member or members of the overseas Cabinets could be annually in London. The door of fellowship and friendship was always open to them. The Governments did not need the formality of an Imperial Conference for a continuity of Imperial confidence.

CANADA'S POSITION.

Vancouver, Oct. 26.

Addressing a public meeting here yesterday Mr. McBride, Premier of British Columbia, said that across the Pacific were great people awakening to new life, and perhaps in another ten years China and Japan would be marshalled in order to threaten Canada. It was time Canada awoke to the peril and formed a regular army and navy second to none in the world.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

London, Oct. 26.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the course of an address at Eiland yesterday, said that Lord Roberts's recent speech hinting at unfriendly intentions on the part of Germany, towards Great Britain was deplorable, pernicious, and dangerous. He hoped that if the speech were resented by the Germans, the latter would know it was resented equally by the English people.

BOXING.

London, Oct. 26.

The Australian boxer Mehegan and "Glen" Moran have been matched to box 15 rounds at Birmingham on November 25, the weight stipulated being 9st. 9lb.

Illinois, Oct. 26.

Wolgast and Fred Daniels fought a six rounds match at Missouri. The contest resulted in a draw. Daniels surprised the spectators.

Buffalo, Oct. 26.

"Packy" MacFarland gained a decision over "Jimmy" Duffy in a 10 rounds bout. Duffy led in the early portion of the fight, but weakened in the final rounds.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Victoria, Oct. 26.

The Australian cricketers began a match here against British Columbia. The Australians made 395 runs in their first innings, Collinson compiling 142 and Gregory 118. The home team lost no wickets for 10 runs.

IN BRIEF.

The volcano at Mt. Katmai is again active and is sending up clouds of ashes and pumice-stone. Many persons have been driven from their homes. A steamer is standing by to render aid if necessary.

At Bingham, in Utah, on Oct, 25,500 of the Cretan miners on strike fired upon a body of police and strike-breakers, wounding five persons, one of them fatally. The Cretans, who are well armed, have fled to the hills overlooking the mines.

The P. and O. S.N. Company's new steamer "Benalla" has been launched.

The international exhibitions agreement has been signed at Berlin. The parties to the agreement undertake to participate in displays at intervals of not less than three years and at intervals of not less than ten years in any one country. The agreement also settles the question of procedure concerning awards, and prevents the traffic in medals.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SILMA, Nov. 8.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. T. W. Haig, Political Department, has six months' leave.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. R. Stratton is granted six months' leave.

Captain Scott, 2nd Batt., 4th Gurkhas, is appointed Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops.

The appointment of Count von Luxburg as German Consul-General at Calcutta, is recognised.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. S. C. Banerjee has one and a half months' leave.

The Hon. Mr. F. C. Gates, C.S., resigns his appointment as additional member of the Imperial Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Finlayson, I.M.S., Jail Department, is permanently posted to the Punjab.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Messrs. E. A. Nunn and P. J. McLean, Sub-Engineers, are promoted to the Provincial Service as Assistant Engineers.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, Entomologist, resigns his appointment.

Mr. J. H. Walton is appointed Supernumerary Bacteriologist in the Agricultural Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. N. Walker, C.S., Assistant Collector of Customs, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl. R. L. Payne becomes Divisional Commander.

Majors C. W. Tribe, 41st Dogras, and G. H. H. Mockler, 46th Punjabis, are promoted Lt.-Cols.

Capt. Blair, 7th Lancers, resigns the service.

The following officers retire :—Col. W.O.M. Mosse, Lt.-Col. W.C.M. Woodcock and Major C. A. K. Johnston.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander E. J. C. Horden is appointed Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine, vice Capt. Dobson.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Cardew is placed in charge of the Electrical Department, N.-W. Railway.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Southern Punjab Railway Company of a chord line of railway on the 5ft. 6in. gauge between Jullandur City station on the N.-W. Railway and Nakodar station on the Jullundur Doab Railway, now under construction, a distance of 20·2 miles, as an integral part of the Jullundur Doab Railway. This line will be known as the Jullundur Nakodar Chord Section of the Jullundur Doab Railway.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

Picnics in a Delightful Climate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 7.

Your weekly letter is rapidly developing into a fortnightly one, not because of lack of incidents to relate, but because in an existence passed in picnicking in the woods in the morning, catching butterflies at mid-day, and on the golf-course or tennis courts in the afternoon, one feels little inclination to sit down to serious letter-writing in the evening.

Speaking of picnics, they may be for grown-ups or children and they may be for breakfast or luncheon. A luncheon picnic covers, as a rule, an invitation to tea and this is the kind of picnic I commend as between a heavy lunch and tea-time you can interpose the second of the delights I have mentioned viz. butterfly-catching. A breakfast picnic entails rising early and although when you have torn yourself away from your couch before your accustomed time you swell with conscious pride at the achievement, on maturer reflection in the course of the day you decide not to repeat it. It also interferes with your morning calisthenics. The luncheon picnic carries with it an injunction to catch butterflies for your hostess. Now my experience has taught me that butterflies are found in greater numbers in a meadow than elsewhere and, of course, if you can get a meadow with a stream flowing through it you will not only give the butterfly an opportunity of escaping you and thus establish your reputation as a sportsman but also afford considerable amusement to your hostess and her friends by plunging into the stream in the headlong chase. Your chief weapon is a green butterfly-net—a bit of mosquito curtain dyed green and attached to a crinoline hoop will do—but it must, I understand, be green and from inquiries I have made the object of this particular shade is to harmonize with the foliage around you. Thus the butterfly does not realize he is really heading for your net when he flutters in and out of the forest glades. If you can dress like a butterfly and make a noise like a honeysuckle the illusion is a heightened and the fly has little or no chance of escape. I may say that the rage for picnics shows no signs of abating.

I cannot let the subject of butterfly-catching pass without some allusion to the very large number of the fairer sex who have this season honoured us with their presence. Everywhere one sees fresh healthy complexions furnishing abundant evidence of the delightful climate we have been enjoying for the past fortnight. I think we have had a larger number of lady visitors from Bombay than ever this time of the year.

"C'est un panier de cerises. On en choisit une et le panier reste vide."

Lodwick and Northcote Points and Connaught Peak seem to be the favourite resorts this season. Partapgad Fort has been the scene of only one picnic so far as I am aware. This is probably due to the fact that although for the most interesting of all the places round Mahableshwar it is at some distance and it is not always easy to obtain tongas for the road. Incidentally, I understand that the Mahomedans now make a periodical demonstration at Afzul Khan's tomb by way of set-off to the reputation of his great antagonist.

It is the close season so far as big game is concerned excepting, of course, of the more dangerous kind. There are plenty of pig about and also a bear in the direction of the Saddle-Back and attempts have been made to secure him but the usual difficulty confronts the shikari in the shape of the difficulty of securing sufficient beaters. Even if you do secure anything like a proper number of villagers you generally find that their idea of beating consists in walking in Indian file through the jungle. As a matter of fact nobody comes here to shoot, though occasionally a visitor will take it into his head that a day in the open air will do him good and goes shooting by way of what the Irish would call "divarahun."

The process of migration has unfortunately begun. Some visitors have already

PORTING NEWS

YACHTING.

second weekly races of the Royal Bombay Club was brought to a successful conclusion Saturday afternoon—the B. and C. classes ing most excellent sport. It was unfortunate for the second time in succession it was found ible to arrange an A class race but owing to ing so early in the season combined with the that the Dasvali holidays tempted Yachtsmen away cruising, only two boats were left, viz., and Turquoise"—the former of which was not d. The morning, with its light easterly , veering later to the North, gave promise of things to come, but, as the Bombay Yachtsknow so well, one can never be certain of any-. At 3 p. m. when the starting gun for the Tin Class went, there was a fair calm and on- were treated to the unusual spectacle of Tom Tits, lying to their anchors, waiting for eze.

thin five minutes, however, a light breeze from W. N. W. sprang up and continued with but reak, until the finish of the racing, freshening 5 o'clock and then taking off but sufficient rough the afternoon to make the racing most ing and enjoyable.

Class. At 2-55 p. m. the five minute gun for lass was fired and the boats all round about the found great difficulty in stemming the strong g ebb. One boat, well over the line, drifted kly back and as the starting gun went, she was on the right side of the line but, unfortunately e was not a breath of wind to carry her over. n" was the first to throw over her anchor, and example was at once followed by six other . "Valkyrie" who had no anchor on board was ing record time for the "Prongs." Just as the se five minutes' gun went, a breeze from the W. sprung up. Up came anchors and all es crossed the line, hugging the mark boat r first objective was "Mark Buoy." At the moment the breeze died away and "Maud," , "Jenny Wren" and another were trying to close round the mark boat, all drifted together hopeless muddle.

is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and ar that this incident has given rise to all manf discussions as to who was right and who g.

e sportsman claims that under Rule (number owa) the first boat that hit the mark boat and d there was ipso facto an integral part of the and therefore all other boats that touched her disqualified.

owever, without unduly insisting on the point, onsider that the outside boat should have given n, when called on to do so and if she couldn't ll, carry on and forget all about it.

he run to Mark Buoy was very level and al- gh some Yachts went to the N. and some to the middle ground, there was not more than 3 utes between them when rounding the buoy. On boat back they soon began to tail out. Mavren at once forged ahead, rounding the Committee well ahead of the rest of the class. During the to N. Karanja, the Yachts headed well up the our, the helmsmen knowing full well the race ide they must expect on the other side. Fenella eared to be carried a long way to leeward but hed up well in the boat back and eventually d her entrance fee. Mavoureen, ably piloted Bomber, whom we are glad to see handling the r once more, was first with five minutes to spare us carrying off the class prize—next came Jenny n, followed by "Pan" just a word about "Jenny n."

Lylie Erin, as is mentioned later, had been since 9 o'clock in the morning in order to back in time for the race and it is with the test pleasure that we are able to record the ieap prize to her credit.

class. Like the preceding week, the Pixie and e class boats were combined but the latter d on this occasion to make up their handicap. o Saturday afternoon only four boats in this were entered—three 6 metre and "Lylie" but n" who had gone off cruising on the Friday, ared just in time to join the race. The Yachts ed off with the first of the breeze, crossing the in close order. "Mynona" and "Erin" were over several seconds after the gun. This tion was maintained after the gybe round Karanja, except that "Lylie," who had a party on board, changed places with n." After Mark Buoy was rounded and the home commenced, the 6 metre boats at once ed their supremacy, but try as they would they quite unable to establish a winning lead over oats of the "Pixie" class, 'Corrie' grounded the mittee Vessel on the first round five minutes d of "Erin" but during the run to Tucker Beacon the reach back she was able to add only another minutes to her lead. It must be a matter of t satisfaction to the skipper, of "Erin" that he aged to pull off the race, considering that he sailed her from 9 a. m. specially to arrive back ime for the race. Incidentally we may mention t he only reached his moorings at 1-30 just in time natch a mouthful of tiffin and away. Such is enthusiasm of the Bombay Yachtsman. Below ppended a list of results.

" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowed.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
...	...58 30	Maj Dickinson.	Did not enter.	
Erin	Scr	Officers, R E ...	5 30 40	2 20 40
Mynona	Scr	Mr D Fraser ..	5 32 30	2 22 30
Pixie	...21 24	Mr W Milne ...	Did not enter.	
Lylie	...21 24	Mr R Fischer ..	5 47 40	2 15 16
Corrie	Scr	Mr Macbeth ..	5 27 20	2 17 20
Pan	...21 24	Messrs Magill and Beadel...	5 40 44	2 9 20

Course: Committee Vessel—N. Karanja Buoy Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Port—Committee Vessel. Length 7½ miles. Wind W N W. strength Moderate. 1st prize won by Erin, 2nd prize won by Lylie and 3rd prize won by Corrie. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

" C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	2 25	Dr Goldsmith ..	5 54 10	2 51 45
Jenny Wren.	2 25	Capt Gloster ...	5 47 32	2 45 7
Pan	2 15	Messrs Cooke and Culbertson.	5 57 38	2 55 13
Mavoureen.	Scr	Mr N Taylor ...	5 39 53	2 39 53
Jim	2 25	Mr Holmes	5 51 40	2 49 15
Luxy.....	2 25	Mr B C Reade...	Gave up.	
Valkyrie ...	Scr	Mr Hughes.....	5 52 58	2 52 58
Carlew	1 37	Mr Hewett	5 55 30	2 53 53
Cricket	2 25	Mr Gregson ...	Not entered.	
Marie Louise	0 48	Mr K McIver...	5 53 2	2 52 14

Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—N Karanja Starboard. Committee Vessel. Length 9·70 miles. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Class prize won by Mavoureen, 2nd prize won by Jenny Wren and 3rd prize won by Pan, Fenella Save Bn range. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

BOWSPRITE.

PROGRESSIVE 6-CYLINDER FOR 1913.

Messrs. S. F. Edge, say it has been stated in print that cars are rapidly becoming standardized in design, and that they are capable of bit little improvement. So far as the Napier is concernsd, we are constantly experimenting with new ideas, and every detail of the Napier chassis that can be improved by altering, is altered at the earliest, thus customers can always rely upon getting the best to-date in the Noiseless Napier. The 30 H. P. Six-Cylinder Napier has been an exceedingly popular type for many years and is known as a specialized car, with many refinements fitting it for use as a highly luxurious carriage with flexibility, silence and marvellous hill climbing capabilities which have always been associated with a six-cylinder Napier. Large numbers are already in use, and the confidence our customers have in us for 1913 is shown in the fact of the large number we already have on order for private customers as well as the trade. The 1913 model constitutes an entirely new design. The chassis has among other new points:—An entirely new design of gear-box, new design of foot-brake, (Internal expanding,) new and very perfect single plate clutch, worm drive to back axle, new oil filler and level indicator, new oil pressure details to engine, extra large crank-shaft bearings, new simple eccentric adjustment for fan belt, increase of wheelbase from 10ft. 4in. to 10ft. 8in. variable rake to steering, variable rake to change speed and brake lever, new type of pressed steel torque rod, extra large back wheel

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Amir has arrived at Jellalabad for the winter season, having travelled from Kabul by motor car.

The convocation of the Allahabad University will be held on the 16th instant.

Count Von Luxburg, the new German Consul-General at Calcutta, arrived in Simla on Tuesday.

The services of a Forest officer are being lent to Hyderabad State for six months, the officer selected being Mr. H. H. Forteath.

The Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will visit Kurram Valley and other parts of the borderland in about ten days' time.

The Pioneer's frontier correspondent states that some dak runners have been killed on the Chakdarreh, Dir road. There have also been attacks on runners in Chitral.

On Saturday last, Brigadier-General Lean, C. B., Inspector of Volunteers, visited Allahabad to inspect the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles and the local troops of the U. P. Light Horse.

The Colombo Fire Brigade is now in the possession of an up-to-date motor fire engine worked by kerosene oil. It is capable of a speed of about 40 miles an hour and has accommodation for eight men.

Colonel J. McGann, I.M.S. (retired) is coming out shortly from England as a guest of the Maharaja of Mysore. Colonel McGann was, for many years, Durbar Physician at the Mysore Palace and his visit is by special invitation of the Maharaja.

A tragic occurrence is reported to have taken place on board the City of York Shortly after the vessel had left Aden it appears that one of the stewardesses on board was missed and though a search of several hours was instituted no trace could be found of her.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma will leave Maymyo on November 18th on tour for Lashio. He will halt there on the 19th and 20th, and from there to Manpwi and Bawdi returning to Maymyo by November 23rd.

Lord Kingsale has large interests in India and has come out in connection with them. He is Managing Director of the Moran Tea Company, Limited, whose estates are situated in the Sibsagar District of the Province of Assam, and comprise an area of 2,240 acres.

Capt. S. P. James, I.M.S. the well-known Indian malaria and sanitary expert, who has been lent to the Ceylon Government, by the Government of India, to conduct a yellow-fever enquiry in Ceylon, will arrive in the Island about February and will stay about a year in the Colony.

The Lord Bishop of Lucknow has appointed Rev. H. Menzies Chaplain of Agra to the Canonry vacated by the promotion of Rev. Dr. Chapman to the office of Archdeacon, and the Rev. H.B. Durant, Principal of St. Johns College, Agra, to the 6th Canonry, to which no appointment has hitherto been made.

Information reached the Howrah District Police on Monday morning to the effect that the residential quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Singti Bangal Police Station had been burnt down on Sunday night. Mr. Harman, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Howrah, at once proceeded to Singti, where he is holding an inquiry. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The Venible Canon W. J. Wickins, Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain of St. John's Church Calcutta, is appointed to be Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, in addition to his duties as Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, with effect from October 9th, 1912, or the subsequent date on which he took over charge of his duties.

Visitors to Shahdara must often have regretted to see the utterly neglected state of the garden surrounding the tomb of Nur Jahan. The North-Western Railway Company have arranged to transfer to the Public Works Department a piece of land which originally belonged to the garden, and the Government will lay out the garden and in future keep it in order.

At the request of a number of polo-players it has been decided to hold a Burma-bred polo tournament in addition to the B. P. A. tournament during the Mandalay Week, commencing on November 18th. The conditions will be the same as for the B. P. A. tournament, except that the Burma-bred tournament will be open to any two Military Police battalions, any station team, any departmental team, any recognised Polo Club, any two regiments, as well as to any combination approved by the committee.

An interesting ceremony was performed at the Lahore Cathedral on Saturday afternoon when Miss. Dorothea Sinclair, daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Sinclair, barrister, and Mrs. Sinclair, was married to the Hon. Terence Bingham, P. W. D. son of Lord Clanmorris. There was a very large congregation of friends of the bride and bridegroom present at the interesting function. The ceremony was to have been a double wedding, but Mr. C. E. Spurgeon's marriage to Miss Sinclair had to be postponed on account of the bridegroom's illness from dengue fever.

It will come as a shock—perhaps as a disappointment—to the young Scots of Calcutta to know that there will be no frivolous speeches at the coming feast of St. Andrew, says a Calcutta contemporary. As a matter of fact an embargo is to be placed on speech-making generally. Latitude will, of course, be allowed in the case of His Excellency the Governor who will preside and whose postprandial announcements are already being keenly looked forward to and also in the case of the principal guest, whom, it is intended, should represent the Army in order that he may reply to the two toasts with one speech. The Ladies and kindred toasts will simply be proposed and drunk with musical honours. The idea of thus shortening the programme is to give the guests more time for table talk.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The new submarine boat "F-1" established a world's records for depth during a six-hour submerged cruise in San Francisco Bay on September 5th. The boat went down to a depth of 283 feet. The vessel maintained this depth for ten minutes while traveling at a speed of six knots, then rising to a depth of 19 feet, it proceeded at a speed of eight knots. The previous record for depth was held by the "Seal," a Lake type submarine, officially designated "G,-1," which went down to a depth of 256 feet.

The White Star Company has made the official announcement that the new 50,000-ton liner now under construction will be christened the "Britannic" This vessel, which is similar to the "Olympic," will be the largest British-built ship in the world. It will contain a number of changes in design so as to protect it from a disaster like that which befell the "Titanic." It will be provided with a complete inner skin extending well above the load line, throughout the vulnerable parts of the vessel. The bulkheads will also be higher, and the vessel will be able to float with six compartments flooded.

During the week from September 2nd to September 9th, 5.74 million cubic feet of water poured into the Gatun Lake, raising its surface from 39.06 feet above sea level to 42 feet above sea level. The total quantity of water reached 40.03 million cubic feet which is equivalent to 299,424,400,000 gallons. For purposes of comparison we may consider the Rio Grande reservoir, which when filled has a capacity of sixty-five and a half million cubic feet, or less than one seventh of the average daily flow into the Gatun Lake. When the surface of the lake reaches a level of fifty feet above the sea it will contain 58.65 million cubic feet of water, and when it reaches eighty-seven feet, or the proposed maximum level, the lake will contain 192.25 million cubic feet.

Some interesting statistics on the oil consumption of the Diesel enginedriven "Selandia" are given in "Engineering" (London). On the outward maiden voyage the weather was fair after the first two or three days. On March 11th, the first day out, the oil consumption was 9.8 tons, and a speed of 9.2 knots was maintained. The highest speed was 12.7 knots, which called for a fuel consumption per day of 10.1 tons. The most efficient day's run required the use of 9.6 tons of oil, with which a speed of 12.4 knots was developed. On the homeward voyage the weather was decidedly unfavorable, and yet the daily consumption of oil did not exceed 8.8 tons. The best day's run was made on 8 tons of oil, with which a speed of 8.3 knots was maintained. Had the steamer used coal in place of oil, it would have required three or four times as many tons of fuel.

An interesting hypothesis has recently been suggested by an English physicist to explain how it is that electro-magnetic waves emitted at a wireless telegraph station in Cornwall can be received at a station on the coast of America. If we compare such a sending station (as far as wave-length is concerned) to a source of light on the surface of a sphere about 1-4 inch in diameter, obviously no light from the source could reach even one quarter of the way around the sphere; but if the sphere is surrounded by thin envelopes of media whose refractive indices decrease from the inner to the outermost, light will be transmitted all around the sphere by successive refractions and reflections. According to the new hypothesis the electric waves are transmitted in an analogous way, viz., by the variation in ionization of the earth's atmosphere.

A telephone device called the phasophone, for determining faults in alternating current cables at their inception, thereby preventing loss and delay by serious short circuits, is described in a German magazine. The instrument, which consists of a mica condenser, a telephone receiver, a spark gap, a non-induction resistance of about one megohm, is employed by connecting it to the particular cable which it is desired to test and listening for five or ten minutes at a stated time each day to the musical note given by the telephone receiver. The alternating current generated by the supply station normally gives a pure tone in the receiver, but if there is a leak of varying resistance, caused for example by a "swing" on the line, the tone is interrupted; and characteristic interruptions of the tone are caused by bad contacts faulty operation of generators, etc. Once the existence of a fault on a particular cable is detected by this means, the location of the fault can readily be found.

In point of brain weight, the following in the order named are the twelve leading names, the weights being indicated in grammes: Ivan Tourgenief, Russian novelist, 2,102; Joseph Bouny, French jurist, 1,935; George Cuvier, Franco-German naturalist, 1,830; E. H. Knight, American mechanician, 1,814; Franz X. Kraus, German theologian, 1,800; John Abercrombie, Scottish physician, 1,786; Benjamin F. Butler, American statesman, 1,758; Edward Olney, American mathematician, 1,701; Herman Levi, German composer, 1,690; A. Winchell, American geologist, 1,666; William M. Thackeray, English novelist, 1,658; Rudolf Lenz, German composer, 1,636.

Measures are being taken to organize a new university at Frankfurt, and recently the Prussian government authorized this measure, provided the municipality would engage to supply the necessary funds for constructing the university buildings and keeping them up. Burgomeister Adickes now states that the needed amount of capital amounting to dols. 1,800,000 has been entirely subscribed, so that the founding of the new university is an established fact. We may also note that E. Solvay, desiring to contribute to the work undertaken by Prof. Nernst, who is director of the Physical Chemistry Institute of the Berlin University, has offered the sum of dols. 2,000 which will be renewed every three years.

An anonymous donor has lately made a legacy of dols. 18,000 to the Natural History Museum of Paris (Jardin des Plantes), and this sum will be devoted partly to making improvements in the laboratories of zoology and anthropology and in part to the maritime laboratory at Tatihou on the Channel coast. On the other hand it is announced that the extensive collections of fossils from the Paris region, Albania, Australia and Tasmania, belonging to the eminent paleontologist Bonnet, recently deceased, have been left by him to the museum. The bequeathed his entire fortune to the Academy of Sciences. M. Osmond, the well-known metallurgist, left the sum of dols. 20,000 to the Science Mutual Aid Society, dols. 20,000 to the Encouragement Society and dols. 60,000 to different philanthropic institutions.

A new 60-foot-long ocean going craft, which will be a novelty among ships, in that it will have a crystal clear plate-glass bottom, will shortly be launched. The vessel is to be used for a scientific investigation of the ocean depths. It would not, of course, be possible to gaze very far into the deep waters, no matter how transparently clear the ship's bottom might be, unless a penetrating light were projected into the depths. The vessel will be equipped with specially constructed submarine radio lights, so that in waters many fathoms deep the bottom, with the miscellaneous life that crawls upon it and floats above it, may be brought into view. The portion of the earth's surface that is covered by water, when the lakes and inland seas are included, is three times as great as the dry land area. The surface area of the oceans is 127,000,000 square miles. The ocean waters teem with life. Though thousands of water creatures are known and classified, scientists are continually discovering new life forms in the ocean depths. The ship with the plate-glass bottom and the deep-water searchlights is expected to bring about a more exact knowledge of the undersea world. Many wrecks, some that have been lying on the sea bottom for 100 years, will be examined by means of incandescent bulbs weighted down from the plate-glass bottom of the research boat.

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HIGH COURT—NOV. 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

204-12 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hossein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sm; B and Co

698-12 Subnis and G, Hai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker Testamentary Suits.

2-12 Surajmul and Co B D Parsar vs A N Parker Vachha and Co

19-12 Shroff D and O Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabai widow Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

17-12 Arl H D and Co Harakbhai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co Daph F and D

668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co

692-12 Dubash and P Bhanirani Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.

791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.

390-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprasha Tarachand Dikhsit.

407-12 Malvi Sharma Shripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.

325-12 Captain J M Lall vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Orawford.

632-12 Dubash Ganji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir

785-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Haiba Awadji Shinde Subnis.

754.11 Judah Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Biodhe Subnis.

1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne

383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.

752-11 Shamrao Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.

371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and D, Patel and E.

100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Harilal and Co vs J F Karika and another Payne and Co

453-12 Dassur and Co Mathji Hirji vs Hansraj Hirji and others Moti and D and Dastur and Co.

1039-11 D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam vs Joharmall Mulchand Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

928-11 M B Chothia P D Panwala vs M C Patel.

616-12 Patell and R C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K.

819-12 D J Mantri R A Joshi vs Ronna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.

518-12 Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikardas—Manch and N and Sham M and H.

167-12 Capt and V Khimji Mathuradas vs Banchordas K Jhanji Ard H D and Co

611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Waghsme B and Co.

59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Maivi, and Payne.

602-12 Mulla and M J R Raja vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Diji D and S; Sub and G.

1008-12 Surajmal and Co H R Scotaria vs A R Scotaria Jeh M and S.

868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Ghothia.

647-11 In Person S S Barde vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.

391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.

1024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and Co B Payne and Co

1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyabhamabai widow Jeh M and S

673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co

227-12 Dubash and P Drupatibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co

304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co

217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hoosienally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)

330-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co,

1132-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.

618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co

150-12 Subnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.

607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Ganji vs Padamsey Velji and others.

289-12 Dub and P Girdhardas Becbar vs Lalchand Raghunath Shroff D and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

379-12 Mehta and D Rangildas Vijbhukhandas vs Bai Nani alias Nanivahu, widow, Dubash and P and Sham M and H.

Matrimonial Suit.

918-12 Crawford and Co Marrie Fanny De L Orme vs Fredrick Vincent De L Orme Patell and E.

Commercial Causes.

900-12 Craigie B and Co The Right Hon'ble James Baroa Ashton vs Rahimtoola Sulleman Esmail Tyabji D and Co.

764-12 Payne and Co Messrs Julian Stephens Ld vs Kaderbhoy Essaji Vegreeobit M and K.

Reference.

1-12 J C G Bowhi In Re Government vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another Payne and Co, Little and Co.

Long Causes.

684-11 Captain and V J M Wadia vs S H Battivala Payne and Co.

789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.

432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Malla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Peat R K and Co.

1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Valibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.

433-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Malla and M.

197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji M lla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.

569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Imaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.

411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeevanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M R and Co.

971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs C B Dalal

527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.

914-12—Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.

812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G

786-10 Subnis and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hasamadin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhican Cap and V.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs. Report.

654-11 Little and Co Price, Wills and Reeves a firm vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo and another Unwalla and P.

Long Causes.

241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.

271-12 Midhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.

346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hoosein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.

330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.

892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Elg G W and Co.

1023-11 Malvi H M and R Muralidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.

79-12 Malvi H M and R Biraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.

762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Submis and G

880-11 Jam R and I Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravgji Poonsey In Person.

487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneclal Narandas.

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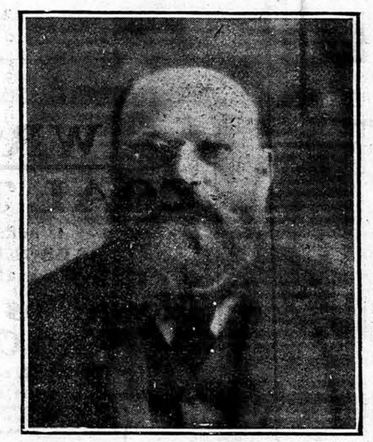

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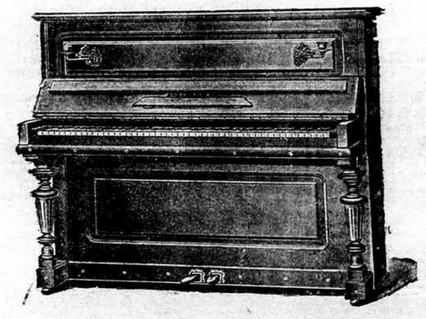

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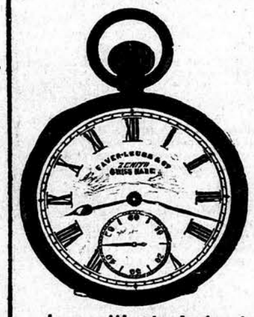

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